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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY APRIL 13, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news from Charleston is important, and full details are given of the affair of Tuesday the 7th, which was simply preliminary to the grand attack, which doubtless has taken place ere this. The Keokuk was pierced with a steel shot and sunk in twelve hours.

Our Wisconsin dispatches make the election of Dixon certain, by the home vote, which the soldiers will build into a towering funeral pile for Copperheadism.

We trust the rumor that comes from Suffolk, that Gen. Foster has been reinforced, may prove true. He has certainly been in a very critical position, and if not reinforced, is pretty sure to be gobbled up by the enemy.

The town elections held in this State last week resulted very decisively in favor of the Union cause. We have not heard of a town that does not show a gain for the right. There is no doubt but that the Copperhead majority of last fall is entirely wiped out, with a handsome preponderance on the other side. The President and his policy have been sustained, and the treasonable policy of the Copperheads has been thoroughly rebuked. It is well.

In the election just held for ten Circuit Judges, the Republicans have probably elected in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts, and the Copperheads in the 9th and 10th Districts. Mr. Campbell, Republican, is elected Justice of the Supreme Court, by a majority considerably larger than that given to Gov. Blair last fall. The town elections are strongly in favor of the Union candidates all over the State.

JUST TWO YEARS.

At thirty minutes past 4 o'clock, a. m. Friday, April 12, 1861—two years yesterday—the first gun of the most unnatural rebellion of the Christian era was fired at Fort Sumter, then garrisoned by United States troops—from a rebel battery on James Island. The sending of this deadly messenger of hate to Major Anderson inaugurated the murderous strife which today [illegible] even with increased violence. While the smoke was melting away into the air another shell pursued its swift way towards the silent fort, and fell within its walls, scattering its deadly contents in all directions.

Fort Moultrie then took up the assault, and was followed by a dozen earth batteries, who sent forth their hate and wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the sea, and at the flag which had braved the battle and the breeze for nearly a century.

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence, but with a heart almost broken. The opening day still revealed the Stars and Stripes proudly floating over the ramparts. The hostile batteries continued at regular intervals to belch forth their iron shells, and still no response came from the besieged. The embrasures gave forth no sound until between six and seven, when as if doubly wrathful from the long delay, they roared out a storm of [illegible] from parapet and casemate, upon [illegible] and the hostile batteries, which [illegible] them that men, ready to die for the right, were within its sacred walls. The broadside was returned in earnest by the rebel gunners, and the war had really commenced. The curling white smoke hung above the angry pieces manned by hostile brothers, and the jarring boom rolled at irregular intervals on the anxious ear. It was a dark day for human liberty. A brisk fire was kept up until about 7 o'clock in the evening, after which the guns fired at longer intervals until the dawn. Saturday, the 13th, dawned a bright and lovely day, but the proud ensign of American liberty was flying in stately defiance, and the Fort continued to send forth her fiery thunder.

Within Fort Sumter at this hour, the last morsel of food had been consumed, but the noble men ceased not to serve their guns. It soon became evident that the enemy were sending hot shot from a large number of their guns, and at 9 o'clock nearly the whole wood-work of Fort Sumter was in flames. It was now certain that the end of this conflict was drawing nigh. A flag of truce soon [illegible] preliminaries were arranged, and Fort Sumter was evacuated by our glorious little band, and passed into the hands of the enemies of the best Government the world ever saw. Two years—terrible years—have passed, and the conflict inaugurated on that day, continues with increased hate on one side, and determination to conquer on the other. When will it end? Never, never, until the authority of the Federal Government is acknowledged and established throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Black Law to be Tested.

The Quincy *Republican* says a case involving the constitutionality of the Black Laws of this State, came before the Circuit Court, in session in that city, on Tuesday last. Hon. O. H. Browning made an argument against the law, but Judge Sibley decided in favor of the law, and held the parties to answer—several colored people who had entered the State in violation of the statute. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Pontiac.

The Unionists did the handsome thing in Pontiac at the town election. The Copperheads felt very confident. Last fall they came within six votes of carrying the town, and they then supposed they had a sure thing of it. On election day they put forth their utmost efforts, but were licked by 53 majority, being a clear gain of 47 on last fall's election.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—Judge [illegible], who was Associate Justice for Utah, removed by Mr. Buchanan and a successor appointed, continued notwithstanding, to discharge the duties of the place for nearly two years afterward. He now brings suit in the Court of Claims for the amount of his unpaid salary. The suit involves the question of the power of the President to remove Territorial judges, and the Court will be called upon to decide upon the constitutionality of such removals.

SECESSION RUMOR.—There are faint rumors in Washington, traceable to secession sources, to the effect that the rebels, driven to desperation by hunger, are about to attempt another raid into Maryland. The whole line of the Potomac being strongly guarded by our forces, such an attempt, if seriously contemplated, would be Quixotic in the extreme.

In the platform of the "Democratic Union" party of Kentucky, not one word is said about slavery, or for or against the Emancipation Proclamation. The Kentuckians are not so much exercised upon that subject as the Northern copperheads.

Gen. Schofield has been ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, in whose army he will take command of a Division. He leaves [illegible] in a few days for his new field of [illegible].

CHANCE FOR A COINCIDENCE.—Fort Sumter was attacked on April 12th, and captured [illegible] the 13th, at 12:30 p. m. It would be a remarkable coincidence if we could celebrate the anniversary of that sad event by the news of the recapture not only of Fort Sumter, but [illegible]. We are not without hope [illegible] the case.

The [illegible] of Pleasant Ridge, [illegible] Wisconsin, have had a school [illegible] that they would [illegible] a first rate opening [illegible], with the prospect that the late [illegible].

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment Takes Place on the 7th.

TERRIFIC CANNONADING BY THE REBELS.

The Gunboat Keokuk Sunk.

THE REMAINDER OF OUR FLEET UNINJURED.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A REBEL BATTERY.

Rebel Dispatches Received which are not Allowed to be Published.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 12.—The Marion Sanford arrived at Moorehead on Friday, from off Charleston, with the information of the entire attack, which commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasted three hours.

The Keokuk passed half a mile above Sumter, where she met with obstructions, at which time a terrific firing was kept up on both sides, when she received a shot that passed through her between wind and water, from which she sunk in eleven hours.

The Nahant was within 200 yards of Fort Sumter, in the action, and received a shot at the junction of the turret with the deck, which prevented the turret from revolving, rendering her useless for the time.

The Ironsides received 150 shots, sustaining no damage further than starting a few bolts. The rest of the fleet is uninjured, and hauled off, the object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, which was to ascertain the locality of the obstructions.

Our entire loss was two killed and seven wounded.

As the Sanford left, some iron-clads were going to blow up the Keokuk.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The steamer Flambeau arrived here this afternoon, with despatches from Admiral Dupont to the Government.

The reports from the several commanders had not been received, up to the time of the departure of the Flambeau, on Wednesday night.

From other than official sources it is ascertained that the vessels composing our fleet advanced upon Charleston on the 7th, in the following order:

WEEHAWKEN—Capt. Rodgers.
PASSAIC—Capt. Drayton.
MONTAUK—Capt. Worden.
PATAPSCO—Capt. Ammen.
IRONSIDES—Flag ship, Commander Turner, with Admiral Dupont and staff on board.
CATSKILL—Capt. Geo. Rodgers.
NAUGATUCK—Capt. Fairfax.
NAHANT—Capt. Downs.
KEOKUK—Capt. Rhind.

In this order they proceeded up the main channel, arriving within 1700 yards of the main forts. The Ironsides became unmanageable, owing to the tide and narrowness of the channel, and was therefore obliged to drop her anchor so prevent drifting ashore. Owing to these circumstances, she signaled her consorts to disregard her motions.

The remainder of the squadron continued on its course, and soon came within easy range of the rebel fire from all points. The obstructions of the channel, from Fort Sumter to Moultrie, interfered with the progress of our ships. In consequence of this and the position of the Ironsides, as above stated, the plan of operations was deranged, and, the space for maneuvering being only from 500 to 1,000 yards, the vessels were obliged to prepare at once to engage the forts and the adjacent batteries. The signal had been made for action at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by the Ironsides, but the enemy had previously opened fire on the leading vessels.

The contest is represented as in the highest degree exciting, presenting a fearful scene of fire, belching from all points on the land and water—a continuous war of cannon. In the course of thirty or forty minutes the Keokuk was in a sinking condition, and was obliged to withdraw from fire and seek an anchorage below the range of the enemy's guns. A few minutes afterwards all the vessels withdrew, at a signal from the flag ship, it being deemed impracticable to continue any further hostilities.

The Keokuk was within 500 or 600 yards of Sumter, and was completely riddled, being struck from all the batteries within range, at least ninety times in thirty minutes.

NEW YORK, April 12—Midnight.—The following dispatch has been received from a gentleman on board the Mary Sanford:

MOOREHEAD CITY, N. C., April 12.—We passed the fleet off Charleston on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 10 a. m. The weather was clear and pleasant. The Monitors were ranged along the beach off Cummings' Point, all in good order. We were boarded by one of the pilots of the expedition, who stated that the Ironsides and seven of the Monitors attacked Sumter on Tuesday the 7th and passed some distance above the forts, receiving some two hundred shots. A pointed shot of English manufacture, penetrated the iron-clad Whitney battery Keokuk, and she sunk in twelve hours after near the beach. The other iron clads passed through the shot and shell uninjured, or with trifling damage. The casualties reported were very few.

Capt. Rhind, of the Keokuk, was slightly injured by a bolt. The 2d Master and six men, on board the Naugatuck, were killed.

As regards future movements, reports are conflicting. It was positively stated by one of the pilots who boarded us, that the Monitors would withdraw over the bar, and further action, for the present, would be suspended. This was subsequently discredited by a report for a New York paper.

An officer from the James Adger, who previously boarded us, stated that the engagement would be renewed about 1 p. m., and that the Admiral expressed his belief of success. No torpedoes are reported to have exploded.

We left the fleet at noon. When about twenty-five miles north, we heard heavy firing.

The shot that struck the Keokuk was from a rifled cannon of the heaviest calibre. Capt. Rhind, her commander, received a contusion on the leg from a flying fragment of his vessel, which only slightly lamed him. Twelve of the men were wounded, together with Acting Ensign McIntosh, who had charge of one of the guns. The injuries are supposed to be fatal. The next morning, finding it impossible to save the vessel, Capt. Rhind called a tug, which took all his men on board. A few minutes thereafter, the Keokuk sunk. The persons belonging to the ship lost all their private effects. On Wednesday, the squadron remained at anchor in the main ship channel. It is said that the number of men in our fleet was only about 1,000, with thirty guns, while the enemy had, it is reported, at least 300 guns, the best in the world. The injuries to the vessels, excluding the Keokuk, are represented of such character as will require but a short time for repairs. Casualties among our men were remarkably few, including one killed and three wounded on the Nahant. The advance of our fleet being in the possession of the narrows, the circuit of the blockade is two-thirds its former distance. None of the batteries fired upon our vessels until they reached the vicinity of the main forts.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Rebel dispatches state that in the engagement of the 7th, all the Monitors were frequently hit, but with unknown results. One gun was dismounted in Fort Moultrie, and one man wounded.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamer George Peabody, from New Orleans March 31st and Key West April 5th, arrived this evening.

Capt. Atwell reports that he was at Hilton Head on the 9th, where he saw the Monitor Nahant repairing. She had five holes in her chimney, and it was reported that [illegible] 500 shots fired at her by the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor, but was not severely injured; but some rivets had been started from her turret, which prevented her guns working to advantage.

The Keokuk had been sunk, and one man lost on her.

At 10 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, the George Peabody was off Charleston bar, and spoke the gunboats, but obtained no news other than that Gen. Hunter was up the bay.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Nothing official was received yesterday in reference to affairs at Charleston, the dispatches from the Richmond papers, yesterday, being the latest intelligence that has reached here from any source. It is believed that these telegrams are mutilations of official dispatches. Anxiety for further news has superseded everything else here. Some of the Government officers are confident of success, but this confidence is not shared by some of the calmest thinkers who have access to all the information there is upon the subject.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says:

"The rebel pickets on the Rappahannock, last night, hailed our men with an exclamation that 'Charleston had been captured by the Yankees,' but to-day sung out, 'You Yankees have been repulsed with the loss of several of your iron-clads.' The wind rendered unintelligible further conversation."

The N. Y. *Tribune's* dispatches contain the following:

"Richmond papers of to-day found their way within our lines. They contain dispatches from Charleston, dated 9 o'clock Thursday morning, saying, in substance, that all is quiet. The iron-clads are still within the bar. The Keokuk is sunk in sight, and articles from her have come ashore. The torpedo-removing contrivance, called the 'Devil,' has also drifted ashore.

"A message from Gov. Bonham of S. C., transmitted to the Legislature, April 3d, would suffice, were other proof wanting, to show the extreme destitution from which the rebels are suffering. He states that he has called the Legislature together for the purpose of considering the proper means to be taken to provide food for the sustenance of the army and people."

The *Herald* has the following from Washington:

It is reported here that a land battery had been reduced by our forces at Charleston. This, I am told, is admitted by rebel pickets on the Rappahannock.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Late Southern papers state that a terrible battle is progressing at Charleston. Our forces were fighting within sight of the city.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 10th has the following:

CHARLESTON, April 8—10 P. M.—All is quiet. The people and the troops are in high spirits at the results of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk about 1,000 yards from Morris Island. Many pieces of her furniture, spy-glasses, etc., have been washed ashore. These articles are covered with clotted blood, creating the impression that the slaughter on her was terrible.

The fighting between the iron-clads and the forts was at a distance of nine hundred yards. The Monitors cannot pass Fort Sumter without coming within five hundred yards of the batteries.

Seven Monitors and iron-clads are off the harbor. Two have gone south.

The Yankee machine for removing torpedoes, called the "Devil," has floated ashore, and is in our hands.

The Yankees have been repairing damages all day.

CHARLESTON, April 9, Morning.—All is quiet. The Monitors are still in sight.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A naval officer has just received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, 8 A. M.—Your friend, Lieut. C——, of the army of the Potomac, has just telegraphed me that Jeff. Davis received late on Thursday night, dispatches from Com. Ingraham, which were not published in any of yesterday's rebel journals. The nature of the news is not known, but it is surmised here that if it was favorable to the rebels, they would make no secret of it.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Dixon Elected to the Supreme Judgeship.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, April 12, 1863.

The latest and fullest returns from the late Judicial election in Wisconsin, places the election of Dixon (Rep.), beyond doubt. The heavy Democratic majority of Milwaukee city and county, which raised the hopes of the Copperhead element, is being rapidly diminished by large Republican gains in the interior counties, which bids fair to elect Dixon by the home vote.

Official returns and reports, considered reliable, of the army vote, from about 100 companies, casting some 3,500 votes, show nearly 3,000 majority for Dixon.

Hon. E. G. Ryan, a lawyer of this city, has recovered a judgement of $1,600, before Judge Mann, of the Dodge county Circuit Court, against Warrick Martin, of Waukegan, Ill., for fees in the case of Martin *vs.* Brooks.

Business in this city has been unusually lively during the past week. Reports from the upper Mississippi say that since the opening of navigation, business has been better than known to be at any other season.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., April 11, 1863.

Our soldiers in the field seem determined to do their utmost to protect themselves against fire in the rear, as additional returns of the army vote, received to-night show. The 31st regiment, at Columbus, Ky., complete, gives Dixon 365, Cothren 90. The 33d at Memphis, complete, gives Dixon 382, Cothren 67. Four companies of the 1st Cavalry, at Cape Girardeau, give Dixon 94, Cothren 10. Five companies of the 2d Cavalry, at Memphis, give Dixon 138, Cothren 32. Three companies of the 12th regiment, at Memphis, give Dixon 183, Cothren 2. Two companies of the 32d, at Memphis, give Dixon 101, Cothren 3. Company I, 15th regiment, at Island No. 10, gives Dixon 47, Cothren nary one. Returns from other scattered companies, including heavy artillery on Arlington Heights, added to the above, in thirty eight counties, received to-night, give Dixon 1,378, Cothren 271, the latter getting one-fifth of the votes. Returns from the State to-night, give hope that Dixon has a majority on the home vote. He gains nearly 700 in LaCrosse county, and somewhat in Waushara, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Outagamie, Monroe and Washington counties.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, April 11, 1863.

The Governor has announced his intention to call the State Convention instead of the Legislature together on the 15th of June. Elections for the vacancies in the delegations are ordered for the 25th of May. His Excellency is afraid the Legislature will go too far for his pro-slavery platform. The vacancies are chiefly caused by desertions to the rebel army.

Colonel Livingston, of the 1st Nebraska Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the invalid detachment, from the Government hospitals of this city in accordance with the general order of the war Department. There are several thousand men capable of much service to the Government, now idling their time in barracks and hospitals.

The late guerilla raids into Western Missouri have given a fresh impetus to the tide of contrabands settling towards Kansas. It is estimated that 500 have emigrated from Missouri to Kansas in ten days.

There is nothing yet from Fayetteville concerning either its safety or danger.

The Retribution.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The U. S. steamers Alabama and Oneida were at Curacoa, March [illegible] from St. Thomas. The whaling vessel [illegible], recently arrived at Georgetown, Grand Cayman, reports that she was chased for twelve hours by the pirate Retribution, on the 19th ult.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CRITICAL POSITION OF GEN. FOSTER'S FORCE.

Foster Reported Reinforced and Driven Back the Rebels.

The Rebels Demand Gen. Foster's Surrender.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The following is additional relative to the position of General Foster:

It is stated that the rebel force on the other side of the Blackwater was under marching orders on the 5th inst., with two days' cooked rations, and four day's rations, besides, unprepared. A force of Union cavalry and artillery, under Gen. Dodge, is out for the purpose of capturing a detached rebel force in that vicinity. When last heard from—which was at noon, Thursday—they had met the enemy, had skirmished with them, and had taken some prisoners.

The reports from North Carolina, via Edenton, stated that Washington, N. C., had been burned, but by whom was not stated. In the direction of Franklin, the rebels had greatly strengthened their pickets and outposts, and had advanced their cavalry videttes. This news was brought to Suffolk by a reconnoitering force that had been sent from that post.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th says: We have news from Washington, N. C., as late as Sunday. Our troops have captured the enemy's batteries at Hill's, situated on the bank of Tar River, seven miles below the town, which position gives us an open field, a fair fight, with the Yankee shipping. Two gunboats, followed by several large transports loaded with troops, from Newbern, to reinforce Washington, attempted to run our blockade at Hill's Point, Friday, when they were fired on by our batteries and so badly damaged as to be compelled to put back. They couldn't pass our guns, and at last accounts the enemy were landing troops below our works at Shell's Point. In the attempt to go by, the steamer Louisiana was sunk by our guns.

There are about 2,000 negroes in Washington, whom the enemy tried to get out, but failed. The enemy have refused to surrender, or allow the women and children to leave that place. So Gen. Hill, it is presumed, will shell the town.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Boston *Journal* says a letter received there, dated Newbern, April 6th, states that news had just been received that Gen. Foster had been reinforced, and had driven back the rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 12.—The steamer Spaulding arrived to-day from Moorehead City yesterday.

No communication has been received at Newbern from Gen. Foster since Wednesday night.

The women and children are leaving Newbern. Seven thousand troops attempting to reach Washington from Newbern were driven back on Wednesday with the loss of about 50 men.

The last accounts from Gen. Foster state that the rebels had sent in three flags of truce for him to surrender Washington.

His reply to the last was to send no more flags of truce—if they did he would capture them, and if they wanted Washington, to come and take it.

FROM ROSECRAN'S ARMY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 12, 1863.

Of forty men of the 10th Michigan, guarding the train destroyed between Lavergne and Nashville, Benj. Wallace, Freeman Young, Wm. Jones, Frank Lacy and Geo. Bartlett, were killed; Lieut. Van Darling and James Chapman, Urias Peak, Robert Peak, Patrick Lane, James Murchy, John L. Ashbrook, David Henry, Peter Smith and Lieut. Henry, 1st Tennessee cavalry, were wounded. Of the rebel prisoners being carried to Marshall, three were killed, and three wounded. The rebel loss is reported at three killed and thirty wounded.

Several thousand rebel cavalry are reported near Lebanon.

Pegram is at Sparta organizing forces to cut off supplies.

Bishop Rosecrans preached twice to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following has been received at head quarters:

MURFREESBORO, April 11, 1863.
To Major General Halleck:

The following dispatch was received from Gen. Granger, on the 10th:

Van Dorn made his promised attack to-day, at 10 o'clock, directly in front and on the town. The infantry regiments on guard in town, with the cavalry pickets, held him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted. The dense smoke, &c., favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without our being able to observe them. Our siege guns and light batteries opened with murderous effect, literally strewing the ground with men and horses. I had halted Stanley four miles out on the Murfreesboro road. He at once crossed his forces over at Height's Mills, vigorously attacking Forrest's divisions, moving down on the Leesburg pike, capturing six pieces of artillery and some 300 prisoners; but owing to the unfavorable nature of the country, was unable to hold them, being attacked by greatly superior numbers, outflanked, and nearly surrounded.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is less than 100, while the enemy's cannot be less than three times that number. They were repulsed on all sides, and driven until darkness prevented the pursuit. Capt. McIntyre, of the 4th regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringing in thirty-odd of the latter. (Signed)

G. GRANGER, Maj. Gen.
W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

FROM BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY—CAPTURE OF GUERILLAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, April 12, 1863.

Lieut. Rickertson of the 18th Ohio regiment, stationed at Demosserville, Ky., twenty-five miles from here, having received information that a band of rebels were in the habit of holding meetings at Morris' Mills, in Campbell county, started with a squad of thirteen men on Wednesday last for the purpose of capturing them. No rebels were found at Morris' Mills, but two miles further on, near Rousha's Mills, Lieut. R. captured Jeff. McGrier and another man, who belonged to the notorious Jim Caldwell's band. A young man, named Wheeler, who volunteered to accompany the expedition of Lieut. Rickertson, was started out on Thursday, with two of the squad, to scout. They had not proceeded far, however, before they were captured by Caldwell, who had eighteen mounted men with him. On Thursday night, Caldwell's party and Lieut. Rickertson's men encamped within thirty yards of each other, without either party knowing of it. On Friday morning, Caldwell's men got the start, and Lieut. Rickertson, upon hearing of their movement, followed in pursuit. The rebels, being well mounted, made good time, and were not overtaken until they had reached the vicinity of Germantown, Mason county, when they were surprised and completely routed. Lieut. Daniels, of Caldwell's party, was killed in the fight that took place, and three others wounded.

Capt. Caldwell escaped on a very fleet horse. His men jumped from their horses and took to the woods, and all got away except three, who, together with those taken at Rousha's Mills were sent to Cynthia.

A carpet bag containing a large number of letters from the neighborhood of Demossville and Mullin's Station, addressed to persons in the rebel army, containing information of the movements of our troops in Kentucky, was captured. Lieut. R. also obtained a pair of saddle bags, containing a lot of horse shoe nails, yarn, socks, and other articles sent by Mrs. Mullens to her husband who is in the rebel army. The man Dails, who was killed, was once a political prisoner at Camp Chase. Our men also captured all the horses (fourteen in number) that were left behind when the party took to the woods. Caldwell is a notorious guerilla chief, and has been engaged for months in prowling about Kentucky, obtaining recruits, and stealing horses and supplies for Humphrey Marshall's army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SOMERSET, Ky., April 12, 1863.

Wolford is occupying the extreme front. The enemy still hold the opposite bank of the river and have lately been reinforced by Tom Breckinridge, son of Dr. Breckinridge, Chenant and Monticello. The reinforcements consist of conscripts chiefly. Clark joined Pegram, but has since returned to Williamsburg.

Our pickets and those of the enemy converse across the river and occasionally cross play cards, swap pen knives and exchange other civilities.

Pegram, Scott and Carter, who commanded the rebel army that was whipped by Gilmore, have been arrested and sent to Knoxville. The rebel loss at and since the battle of Dutton's Hill, in killed, wounded and missing, is admitted by them to exceed 500.

Our soldiers are in fine spirits and excellent condition, and are anxiously waiting orders to advance. The only drawback to an advance is want of forage for our cavalry and teams.

FROM VICKSBURG.

McClernand Captures Richmond, Louisiana

A Movement Toward Yazoo City.

Operations of the Marine Brigade.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 11, 1863.

By the steamer Diadem we have news from Memphis to the 9th, and from Young's Point to Tuesday last. The Memphis *Bulletin* says it has news that on Sunday last a battle of some magnitude took place between the Federals under McClernand, and the rebels, in small force, at or near Richmond, Louisiana. The Confederates fell back. This move placed McClernand in possession of the town. The brigade then marched to Lagrange, and occupied it without great difficulty. They are considered important points.

An expedition consisting of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, all under the command of Gen. Steele, lately started up Black Bayou. On Sunday they met at the bridge over Black Bayou a few regiments of rebel infantry, with two pieces of artillery. A skirmish followed, and the rebels were driven over and the bridge burned. The Federals re-built it and proceeded on their journey. Those who know this section of country say nothing can prevent Gen. Steele from reaching Yazoo City.

Nothing had been heard of the expedition to Greenville when the Magnolia came up.

A flag of truce was sent to Vicksburg by Gen. Grant last week, demanding possession of the two clergymen captured by Bragg—C. D. Pillsbury, Chaplain of the 22d Wisconsin, and J. Coggshall of the 19th Michigan. They were unconditionally released by Bragg, and sent across the country to Vicksburg, being fourteen days making the trip. They say the country looked like a desert. The prices of provisions in Vicksburg were: Pork, $1.50 per pound; beef, 50 cents; corn meal, $5 per bushel; flour, $1.50 per pound; eggs, $2 per dozen; butter, $3 per pound; potatoes, $7 per bushel. Starvation is inducing many citizens to desire Federal rule once more. Greenbacks are five for one for Confederate money.

Four of Gen. Ellet's Marine Brigade fleet arrived from below last evening. They are taking on coal for a trip in another direction.

Nothing new from the Cumberland.

CAIRO, April 12.—The dispatch boat, New National, arrived this morning, from Vicksburg on Wednesday last. The most important news that she brings, is that the iron-clads Louisville, Mound City, Carondelet, Benton, Lafayette, and one or two others, had prepared to run the blockade, and that they expected to execute the movement on Friday or Saturday night. Transports were also being prepared, with log and cotton bulkheads, with the intention of running by the batteries.

The reported arrival of Gen. Osterhaus at Carthage, or twelve miles below Warrenton, on the Louisiana side, with a heavy force, is confirmed.

All the transports attached to the Yazoo Pass expedition, had reached Helena, and all the gunboats had come out of the Pass except the DeKalb and Chillicothe, which were hourly expected.

Gen. Ellet's brigade has changed its course, and is now destined for the Tennessee River.

Gov. Yates arrived last night and goes down the river to-day, on the Champion. He intends visiting all the Illinois regiments. The 35th Iowa leave for below on the same boat.

CAIRO, April 11.—Gen. Ellet's fleet, carrying the Marine Brigade, is here yet, but rumor says it is to go up the Tennessee soon. We hear of some insubordination on board the J. B. Adams, and also on the Autocrat. This morning, we are told, the soldiers on the last named boat threw overboard their breakfast table, and demolished the furniture. Cause, dissatisfaction with rations.

Capt. Keeler has arrested twenty thieves and garroters here to-day. Two soldiers were garroted and robbed on the streets last night.

No news from below.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—A rebel dispatch, dated Fort Pemberton, April 8, says:

The enemy commenced embarking last night, and is rapidly retreating. We shelled their camps and transportation, disabling a boat.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON SUMTER.

IMMENSE LOYAL MEETING IN NEW YORK.

20,000 Persons Present.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter was celebrated here this afternoon, by an immense mass meeting in Union Square. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were present. The principal speakers were Major General Fremont, Postmaster General Blair; Governor Morton, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Judge Kelly, and Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia; Gens. Sigel, Duryea and D. S. Dickinson, of New York; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gen. Nye, of Nevada, and others. The meeting was an unconditionally loyal and anti-compromising and anti-Copperhead demonstration.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Sailed, ship Great Republic, for Callao.

Money is easy. Eastern currency and exchange irregular; ranging rate, 25a30. Premium on gold in New York sterling, 48. Legal tenders are selling at 68a70 cents. Sales of 15,000 lbs. Japan teas, for shipment to New York by Monday's steamer.

The first copper smelting works erected in California will commence operations near the mouth of San Joaquin river within sixty days.

The first California gunpowder mill will soon commence manufacturing two hundred kegs daily, in Santa Cruz county.

The Senate has passed a bill for improving San Francisco harbor, constructing wharves and sea-wall along the water front, which seems to give general satisfaction.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A rumor is in circulation that McClellan has tendered his resignation.

The War Department has decided that the muster out of the two years' men must date from their muster into the service of the United States.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Alabama Discussed in Parliament.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamer Glasgow, from Liverpool the 25th, and Queenstown the 26th, and the Africa from Liverpool the 28th, and Queenstown the 29th, arrived this morning.

In the House of Lords the subject of the recognition of the Confederate States was brought up, but opposed by Russell, and the subject dropped.

The *Star* says it is probable a similar loan will be introduced for twenty million pounds.

The Polish insurgents are still active, notwithstanding the recent disaster. Several engagements have occurred with varying results.

LONDON, March 29, Evening.—The *Herald* says it is rumored that the Washington Government intends laying an embargo on British property and ships, as a retaliation for the depredations of the Alabama. It is said that Mr. Seward quotes English precedents—that Palmerston, in 1853, blockaded the Dutch coast, and laid an embargo on Dutch shipping, without a declaration of war.

Consols closed at 92 1-2a92 5-8 for money.

The alarm created by the Peterhoff affair has subsided, and funds are firmer. It is believed the Peterhoff will be released.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 11 1-2a 11 3-4 premium.

A memorial relating to the seizure of the Peterhoff, was presented to Earl Russell on the 26th. He promised that it should be laid before the law officers of the crown, and receive immediate attention.

It was rumored on the 27th that the action of Commodore Wilkes had induced the Government to order an addition to the West India fleet. The report caused a decline in funds.

The *Times*, in an article, assumes that a demand for the surrender of the Peterhoff, will be complied with as promptly as in the Trent affair, and says the Federal Government loses its dignity by employing Commodore Wilkes.

The *Post* says that so far as it knows, the case of the Peterhoff was not likely to assume any alarming aspect, and it was not true that an additional force was to be dispatched to the West India waters.

A great meeting of merchants had been held and denounced the Confederacy. Resolutions were adopted, expressing sympathy with the North and with negro emancipation.

In the House of Commons, ——— asked whether the Government's attention had been directed to the danger of a rupture of the friendly relations with the United States, and whether equipping vessels for the confederate government in English ports was not in contravention of the foreign enlistment act. He reviewed the case of the Alabama, and thought the House was bound to inquire into the government's delay in that matter, more especially as he believed other vessels were fitting out.

The Solicitor General asserted that the charges of the American Government were most unfounded, and warmly defended the British Government, and repeated that the American Government had not always respected neutrality, when her own interests were concerned.

Sir T. Baring and Bright deprecated the remarks of the Solicitor General as calculated to increase the irritation in America.

Mr. Laird, builder of the Alabama, maintained that the whole transaction was most open and legitimate.

Capture of Five Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Navy Department has been informed of the capture by the steamer Hantsall of the British steamer Surprise of Nassau with a Confederate clearance from St. Marks, Fla., and bound to Havana with 200 bales of cotton, mostly Sea Island.

The Octorora captured the confederate schooner Five Brothers with thirty-four bales of cotton, and the English schooner John Williams with an assorted cargo. She was a notorious blockade runner.

The Tioga captured the English schooner Florence, freighted with a cargo of 100 bales of cotton. The Tioga captured the English schooner Brothers, with a cargo principally of liquors, wines and other contraband articles.

From the Coast Blockade.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The prize schooner Rising Dawn, with a cargo of British salt from Nassau, was captured by the gunboat Monticello, off Wilmington, on the 5th inst., arrived here to-night.

The British steamer Dolphine, and the schooner Clara, prizes, arrived at Key West on the 1st.

Rebel Grain Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Commodore Gillis, of the gunboat Commodore Morris, has done some necessary work up Ware River, a tributary of the York. A rebel named Paterson Smith, having 30,000 bushels of corn, which he was bargaining to the rebel government at Richmond, was waited on by Gillis, and all his corn on his plantation, excepting 1,500 bushels saved for his family and negroes, together with 2,000 bushels of wheat, was burned. Gillis used a force of 100 men in this work, and had to fight a large body of rebel cavalry.

A Chattanooga telegram in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of April 7, says: Bob. Johnson, son of Andrew Johnson, is reported captured by our cavalry.

What the Richmond Examiner Thinks.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—The Richmond *Examiner* says, that in the course of the month of June, the campaign and war will culminate. If we come out of that month defeated, the North will be forced, on terrible measures, to preserve itself. If we come out victorious, then the war will be substantially over, as the Northern troops cannot operate in the South after that time.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, April 12.—By the steamer Geo. Peabody, we have the New Orleans *Era* of the 28th. Nothing new from Baton Rouge or Texas.

Copperhead Ruffianism in Hancock County.

From statements in the Warren, Hancock County, (Ill.) *Bulletin*, it seems that the Copperheads in that section are carrying it with a high hand. At a place called Tioga, in that county, there is a notorious Missouri rebel refugee, named Dr. Grass, who is surrounded by a lot of minions of his own class. The *Bulletin* says:

Grass says he was shot at on Sunday night by John S. Goodwin. Goodwin was overtaken the same night, and Grass, in return shot at him. After a chase Goodwin was captured and held in custody. Goodwin's friends say that Grass might or might not have been shot at; but Goodwin was not near his house at the time of the alleged shooting. That Goodwin was pursued on the streets when going from his father's house to the house of a friend, shot at, overtaken and captured by Grass' gang, and held in custody for nearly twenty-four hours, without warrant.

While Goodwin was in custody, Grass and his followers armed themselves and visited the houses of several Unionists, took away their arms, and by threats and abuse compelled them to leave the settlement.

Goodwin's examination was set to take place on Wednesday, before Esq. Gayman; but before the hour set for the hearing, finding that all his witnesses, by whom he expected to prove an alibi had been driven off by Grass' gang, Goodwin waived an examination and requested the magistrate to fix the amount of bail. Bail was required for $1,000, which to this time Goodwin has not been able to give, and in default he lies in jail.

When the hour for examination arrived, Grass and his gang appeared at Esq. Gayman's all armed. They were much enraged when they learned that the affair was all over.

This man Grass, as we have already said, is described as a "Missouri refugee—a scoundrel who does not dare to show his face on the other side of the river"—who comes to Illinois with a band of men of like kidney—heads a gang of desperadoes—for months keeps the country around in a tumult, and finally makes an excuse for assaulting and driving off all the Union men in the neighborhood.

In another article the *Bulletin* says that these secession refugees go armed to the teeth, and have in several instances, searched the houses of Union men for arms which, when found, they appropriate to their own use. They spend their time about the groceries, or about the house of Grass drinking and belching forth curses and threats against the Government, and the few Union men in the neighborhood, making both day and night hideous with their yells for Jeff. Davis. "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and d—n any man who won't hurrah for him," is said to be their most common expression. And these are the men who denounce the Government for arbitrary arrests, and violating the Constitution. They are the constituents of such men as Schofield Merrill, &c., whom these distinguished pinks of Copperheadism so faithfully represented in the last Legislature. This state of affairs should be looked into by the authorities, and if the local authorities are incompetent to the preservation of order and the protection of citizens against the outrages of secession outlaws and banditti, let them have whatever assistance may be necessary to do so.

Fernando Wood on "War Democrats."

Fernando Wood made a speech in New York, on Tuesday night of this week, in which he said:

If the Democratic party shall select a War Democrat, [hisses] there will be no change of policy. A War Democrat—a man who proclaims himself a Democrat, and then is elected President of the United States upon a war platform—must necessarily carry out a war programme; and if he carries out a war platform, why, what difference will there be between that man pursuing a policy of vigorous prosecution of the war, and the man who now is pursuing a vigorous prosecution? [Applause.] I hold, therefore, that if the War Democrats, or if our Democratic National Convention, adopts a war platform, and if they place upon that platform a War Democrat, and elect him to the office, the only difference will be one set of men to steal, instead of the other. [Laughter and applause.] These new War Democrats will come in more hungry than those lazy, fat rascals who are now hanging round. [Applause and laughter.] And instead of two thousand millions of dollars to be owed at the end, in four years it will be twenty times as much, because Democrats can out-steal any other class of men. [Applause and laughter.] Now, I say there must be a change of policy; we must have, not only a change of men, but a change measures; we must not only put the War Republicans out of office, but we must keep the War Democrats out of office.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Visit of President Lincoln—His Reception—Reviews, &c.—A Parade of Rebel Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, April 6, 1863.

Thanks to the thoughtfulness of some one, the army of the Potomac yesterday was gratified by a new sensation—the arrival of President Lincoln, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and their youngest son. The Presidential party left Washington at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, but, on account of the snow-storm that prevailed at night, a landing at Aquia Creek was not effected until Sunday morning, when the party at once took a special train to these headquarters, where they arrived at about midday. At the Falmouth Railway station, the President was received by Major-General Butterfield, Chief of Gen. Hooker's staff, accompanied by several of the Staff officers, and from thence was escorted to Gen. Hooker's quarters by a squadron of lancers, where he was most cordially received by the commanding general. The original intention was for the President to arrive in season to review the cavalry yesterday, but the storm prevented this arrangement from being carried out, and the series of reviews will be commenced to-day at 12 o'clock, General Stoneman's cavalry command coming first in order.

The reception of the President thus far has been marked by the utmost simplicity, and I am sure would gratify the heart of even a Bishop Myriel. For the accommodation of the party, two hospital tents have been erected near the one occupied by Gen. Hooker, and furnished with stoves, rough board flooring, and beds made of the same material, constructed for the occasion. There are no flags or other insignia whatever to designate the temporary residence of the head of the nation. Yesterday afternoon a number of Generals and a large number of staff officers called to pay their respects—the President and Mrs. Lincoln conversing during the time freely with all who were presented. The official reception, however, takes place to-day. The splendid band of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers was transferred to headquarters for the time being, and for several hours last evening discoursed excellent music.

At 12 o'clock M., to-day, the President will review the cavalry, and subsequently the infantry. Soon after the President arrived yesterday, there was a great display of rebel troops on the other side of the Rappahannock. It was probably a review, but not in honor of the distinguished visitor on this side of the river. The rebels seem very anxious of late to show off their troops, but for what purpose this is done is not so very apparent.

The Rebel Bread Riots.

IN RICHMOND.

A letter from Baltimore says:

Col. Stewart, of the 2d Indiana cavalry, adds to his statement of the bread riot in Richmond, that Gen. Winder, after failing to appease the crowd, sent for Jefferson Davis, who appeared and addressed the multitude. Finally, they promised to go home if he would agree to supply them with daily rations, which he agreed to do.

The scene was one of indescribable horror. After this, a renegade Confederate General from Indianapolis, Indiana, came forward and publicly stated, that from all the information in his possession, he thought the Southern Confederacy might, possibly, hold out for three months under the present circumstances, but no longer, unless they obtained better means of procuring food and clothing than were now available, or likely to be. Starvation and insurrection are inevitable, unless relief is obtained, and no prospects therefor were apparent.

Col. Stewart is well known and perfectly trustworthy.

IN PETERSBURGH.

The Suffolk correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes, 7th instant, as follows:

I am just informed by a deserter, that on last Wednesday, the women of Petersburgh, soldiers' wives and others, rose *en masse*, and visiting the stores of the mercenary speculators who have been enriching themselves by holding all necessities of life at an enormous price, helped themselves forcibly to what they wanted, pitching out goods to the poor and needy as they went. My informant left Petersburgh on Wednesday, and, sick of the war, is trying to get to a land of peace and plenty. He is intelligent, and says that the great mass of the people of Virginia, soldiers and all, are heartily sick of the war.

IN ATLANTA.

The Atlanta, Georgia, papers state that a few days ago some fifteen or twenty women, residents of that city, all decently dressed, collected together on one of the principal streets and made an impressment of about 200 pounds of bacon belonging to private parties. They did it in a quiet, yet bold and determined manner, one of them quietly taking out a Colt's revolver, and standing guard, while the others removed the bacon. They first offered to buy it at prices such as the Government is paying, but finding the holder unwilling to sell at such rates, announced their determination to seize it, which determination they resolutely carried out. They were soldiers' wives who had large families to support.

The Hopelessness of the Rebellion.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.—It is now known, on the very best authority, that John Slidell, the Confederate emissary at Paris, has written to his government that the cause of the Confederacy is utterly without prospect of success.

He says that neither in France nor England will the new nation be recognized, nor will any measures of intervention be adopted. Both Governments may for a time play with the subject, to please the taste of the aristocratic classes, but neither of them is strong enough to take a decided step in the face of public opinion.

It is understood that he has consequently advised his Government to make the best terms it can for a return to the Union. Without foreign aid, the struggle is only a prolongation of misery and ruin.

Slidell does not say so, but it is well known from other sources, that the strong feeling in favor of the North created by the Emancipation decree, has compelled the Ministers to refrain from all acts of hostility toward the Free States.

Organizing Colored Regiments.

HELENA, Ark., April 7, via CAIRO, April 10.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States, arrived from above, yesterday morning. At Memphis he ordered the immediate organization and equipment of eight regiments of blacks, and at this point of seven.

The Adjutant General goes from here to Gen. Grant's headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Gorman has tendered his resignation.

Maj. Gen. Washburn has been ordered to Tennessee, and leaves to-day for Memphis.

An expedition of considerable force is now absent in the St. Francis river country.

Arrest of an Englishman on his Way to Richmond.

[From Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.]

George B. Lawrence, author of the well-known romance, "Guy Livingstone," was arrested a mile and a half beyond our picket lines, last night, while making his way towards Richmond. Lawrence arrived in this country two or three weeks since, from England, and has occupied his time since, with prominent secessionists in this city and Baltimore. He is known to have been on unusually intimate terms with prominent rebel sympathizers, and when taken was armed with letters of introduction and direction, from a well-known source in Baltimore. He was taken before Judge Advocate Turner, to-day, and by him committed to close confinement in the old Capitol. Lawrence dined with Lord Lyons while in Washington, and seemed to enjoy friendly relations with all the British legation.

Eight Deserters Drowned.

BOSTON, April 9.—On Tuesday night 8 soldiers confined in Fort Independence, awaiting trial by court martial for various offenses, escaped in a small skiff, and pulled for South Boston Point. Soon after cries for help were heard, and a life-boat started from the fort in search, but nothing was discovered in the darkness. All the deserters were undoubtedly drowned.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, April 12, 1863.

WHISKY—A dull market. Prices is lower. Sales 250 brls at 46@46½c—the latter rate for wagon.

PROVISIONS—Fair demand for bulk meats. Sales 30,000 lbs sides at 5¾c; 4,000 do shoulders at 4c. No demand for mess pork or lard—prices still merely nominal.

HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Chartered 1825. Capital, $250,000,
With a large surplus.
ap7-b19-1m T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, 50 Lake street.

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water Street, New York.
REFERENCES—[illegible]
J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

MASONIC—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. E. S. CHASE, Sec'y.
ap13-c481-1t

G. D. BEEBE, M. D., practitioner of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, 85 Clark Street. Near Bryan Hall.
[illegible]

SHIP AHOY!—Marine Glasses of the best manufacture in the world; also, Marine Barometers—for sale and neatly repaired by Dr. JOHN PHILLIPS, 174 CLARK STREET. Spectacles suited by inspection of the eye.
[illegible]

APPLES.—A car load of Eastern Apples. A prime lot in nice packages for shipping for sale. Apply to 45 South Water street.
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Mercantile Association will hold an adjourned meeting at their rooms, this (MONDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee, and take steps for organizing a Mercantile Insurance Company. All members and corporators, or said Insurance Company, are requested to be present.
ap13-c469-1t MERRILL LADD, Secretary.

SMITH'S WRITING FLUID and COPYING INK. [illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 128 and 130 Lake street.
ap13 c455 1t

RAISE YOUR OWN HONEY.
BEES,
In good hives, delivered at any Railroad Depot in Chicago, for Five Dollars.
Persons can make boxes of glass to suit themselves, and take them off filled with Honey at their pleasure. Address the subscriber, care of [illegible], Chicago, or apply at the Summit Farm, twelve miles from Chicago. H. HAY.
[illegible]

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, AND PIANO STOOLS, At Wholesale Prices.
W. W. KIMBALL,
[illegible] 107 LAKE STREET.

MONEY SAVED.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN DOMESTIC GOODS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Tickings, Prints and DeLaines,
Bought during late PANIC, Selling at less than they can be replaced for, and at a LARGE DISCOUNT FROM FORMER PRICES.
DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 LAKE STREET.
[illegible]

METAL WAREHOUSE.
TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph street.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.
GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed to his new store,
54 Dearborn st., 54
And is now opening a very large assortment of new and fashionable styles of goods, for
MEN'S SPRING WEAR.
GEO. McKEAND,
Merchant Tailor,
54 DEARBORN ST. 54
[illegible]

2,000 DOZEN HEAVY ANNEALED NUT CRACKER CHIMNEYS, Four to the Pound,
For sale by
GEORGE G. POPE,
[illegible] 120 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
(Successors to Simeon Farwell.)
[illegible] 120 SOUTH WATER STREET.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate,
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
Ever offered in this market.
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BEST AXES IN AMERICA.
Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
[illegible] 42 Lake street, Chicago.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
[illegible] 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

SPELTER—Or, ZINC IN SLABS,
50 TONS FIRST QUALITY,
Equal in purity to Silesian, for sale to Railroad Companies and others by the quantity at New York figures, freight added.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph street.
[illegible]

Lillie's Patent WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES.
Protection against Fire and resistance to the ravages of the burglar, should be the qualities sought for in purchasing a Safe. The above is the only Merchant's Safe made that COMBINES THE STRICTLY BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF QUALITIES. Business men can learn from statistics that a thousand dollars are lost by burglary to one dollar by fire, through the insecurity of Safes, and should also know that no Fire Proof Safe can be considered burglar proof. Examine the construction of Lillie's Safe, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible] A. L. WINNE.
[illegible] 50 Dearborn street, Chicago.

INSURANCE.
We represent the following New York Companies:
Continental, Security,
Metropolitan, Market,
North American, Goodhue,
Columbia.
R. W. PHILLIPS, T. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
A. H. WARE, [illegible]

FIRE PROOF SAFES AND FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.
Manufactured by
DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati.
No other Safes in this country will begin to compare with these in Workmanship and Finish.
Made with heavy round bolts and silver-plated handles.
We challenge the WORLD to produce their equal in any respect. The manufacturers are all practical mechanics and working men, and acknowledged to be the best workmen in their line of any in America. We take great pleasure in publishing the following letters:

CHICAGO, April 9, 1863.
F. W. PRATT, Agent:
Dear Sir—The Fire Proof Safe, with Burglar Proof Box, manufactured by Messrs. Diebold, Bahmann & Co., of Cincinnati, that we purchased of you in March last, we are happy to say, gives entire satisfaction. For strength and beauty of finish it is unequaled. It has been admired by all that have seen it, and we regard it as perfect security against both Fire and Burglars.
Respectfully yours,
WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.

FULTON ELEVATOR OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 10, 1863.
F. W. PRATT:
Dear Sir—The Fire Proof Safe, with Burglar Proof Chest, manufactured by Messrs. Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, purchased of you in April 1862, gives entire satisfaction. We consider it the very best Safe we ever saw. Your firm deserves great credit and large patronage, for the fine improvements and elegant finish introduced by them in their Safes.
GEORGE STURGES & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF COFFIN & PADDOCK, AURORA, ILL., April 6, 1863.
F. W. PRATT, Esq.:
Dear Sir—Enclosed herewith please find our draft for $[illegible], as payment for No. [illegible] Safe, received last Saturday. It is certainly the best Safe we ever saw, and we shall have no fears of Fire nor Burglars after this.
Respectfully yours,
COFFIN & PADDOCK.

GALENA ELEVATOR, CHICAGO, April [illegible], 1863.
F. W. PRATT, Esq.:
Dear Sir—We purchased of you in December last a Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, manufactured by Messrs. Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati. It affords us much pleasure to state, that it is the most perfect in its construction of anything of the kind we have ever seen, and we are fully of the opinion that it will answer the purpose for which such an article is designed.
Respectfully yours,
CHARLES W. WHEELER & CO.

SYCAMORE, DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, March [illegible], 1863.
F. W. PRATT, Chicago:
The Diebold, Bahmann & Co. Safe I bought of you for the County records came through all right. We are very much pleased with it. The Lock works like a charm. The Safe is pronounced by every one to be far superior to any Safe in town. Indeed, I sadly regret that we did not buy this style of Safe one year ago, instead of the one we did.
I am so well pleased with it that I desire you to send me one for my own use. Send me a No. [illegible]; ship by Dixon Air Line, and send bill by mail as before.
Yours, respectfully,
AARON K. STILES.

We are now prepared to furnish Banks, Bankers, State and County Treasurers, Insurance Offices, Jewelers and Business Men, with the celebrated Safes on short notice.
Also, BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES, with COVERT'S PATENT BANK LOCK, the PREMIUM LOCK OF AMERICA. Fifteen of them are in use in Chicago.
F. W. PRATT,
[illegible] 13 LASALLE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO FLAX AND Hemp Growers and Manufacturers.
SANDFORD & MALLORY'S
FLAX AND HEMP MACHINES,
PATENTED SEPT. 15th, 1863.
This celebrated machine will, with a two horse power and two men, or boys to attend to it, work up 1,500 pounds of rotted or unrotted, straight or tangled flax straw per day, taking out all but ten to fifteen pounds of the shove to every 100 pounds, and it will from straight rotted straw will, with the labor of two men to scutch it, yield about 250 pounds of dressed flax, worth about 25 cents per pound. It will also at once going through the machine, dress and clean Hemp and prepare it for market.
This machine weighs about 1,200 pounds. Price $[illegible] at the factory. Larger and smaller sizes will soon be manufactured. Mr. NELSON STILLMAN is our GENERAL AGENT for the States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, and will have machines on exhibition and in operation in CHICAGO. All orders from the above States for machines, or for information respecting them, should be addressed to him at Chicago, and will receive prompt attention.
MALLORY & SANFORD, New York.
For Circulars giving full information in regard to machines, prices and also giving proper culture of Flax, &c., address NELSON STILLMAN, Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 4th, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, April 14th inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for Grading and Planking the Alley running north and south through the centre of Block forty-six (46), Original Town of Chicago, in accordance with the plans and specifications for the doing of said work on file in the office of this Board.
The bids must be sealed, and must be accompanied with a bond (blanks for which can be had at this office) signed by the bidder and two sureties, conditioned that the work shall be executed, for the price mentioned in the bid, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder.
Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Grading and Planking Alley in Block 46, O. T." The Board reserving the right to reject any or all bids received.
S. CARPENTER,
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.
[illegible]

HOWE'S IMPROVED STAND AND SCALES.
The above Scale has been adopted by the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
IN THE
New York Custom House
AND OTHER POINTS.
We offer for sale all kinds, embracing HAY, CATTLE, PLATFORM and RAILROAD SCALES. A complete and compact
ARMY SCALE,
IN GENERAL USE IN THE ARMY.
Our success in the introduction of the above Scales in the Northwest having more than equalled our anticipations, we shall continue the sale as heretofore, any report to the contrary (circulated by rivals) being entirely unfounded.
Our Hay, Cattle and Railroad Scales Require No Pit,
A very great advantage in a flat country.
Prices as low as any Scale that has merit. All Scales sold at a low list price.
Attempts having been made in many cases to undersell to our customers we are determined to meet such unfair competition in every instance. Apply to
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
Agents for Howe's Scales,
TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,
199 & 201 Randolph street,
[illegible] Chicago.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
34 & 36 LAKE STREET,
Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Manufacturers and Jobbers at
95 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
We have the largest and best assorted stock of [illegible] (our own manufactory) to be found west of New York, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. Having bought our goods early last Fall, we are enabled to sell at a large per centage less than the same goods can now be manufactured.
[illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We bought during the recent GREAT PANIC in New York, over 150 cases
Domestic Dry Goods,
At a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent. from manufacturers prices, and now sell
Prints, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
DELAINES AND DOMESTICS,
Of every description, at that reduction from prices of a few days ago. A corresponding reduction on
KID GLOVES,
And nearly all styles of Foreign Goods. Now is the time to buy, as merchandise of every kind is rapidly advancing again. We have now LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF
New, Choice & Desirable Goods,
Of every description, at the lowest prices.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.
Chicago, April 8, 1863. [illegible]

GALVANIC BATTERIES,
Magneto-Electro Machines.
A fresh arrival at the corner of
Clark and Madison Streets.
ALSO,
Batteries and Machines Repaired.
[illegible] C. S. HALSEY.

REAL ESTATE TITLE BOOKS.
The undersigned, because of a contemplated change of residence and therefore necessary abandonment of the project, offers for sale a
SET OF TITLE BOOKS
Upon which he has been engaged for the past three years, and which are completed to the year 1860. The arrangement and system of these books are an improvement upon those adopted by him in the compilation of the Title Books now owned by [illegible] & CO., and
Render the Accuracy of the Books Absolutely Certain.
To any young professional man these books offer a [illegible]. For terms and other information, apply to
J. MASON PARKER,
[illegible]

REMOVAL.—Todd, Dexter & Co. have removed from 181 to 194 South Water street, Where they will continue to transact a General Commission business, and would respectfully solicit consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c. [illegible]

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on [illegible], the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, at [illegible] o'clock, for the election of Directors and [illegible] other business [illegible].
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The glibness and easy confidence with which many journals of the West talk of a war with Great Britain, are painful. War may come. The English Government is our deadly foe. It is permitting acts, every day that are ample justification for any reprisals that we may choose to make. But because she is the aggressor, and because the depredations upon our commerce, at which she connives, are, in an international point of view, simply atrocious, war is none the less a calamity, than if our cruisers had provoked it; and we pray our rulers to exhaust the resources of diplomacy, and to appeal, after that, to the justice of mankind, before they make hostilities inevitable. Our one job, not yet concluded, is big enough to demand all our energies, all our resources in men and money, and all the naval and military skill of which we are masters. But let no phantoms of danger to the prosperity of the country, still indistinct and afar off, but destined, if we must engage in new contests, to become appalling realities, let no complication of difficulties, or accumulation of disasters at home, make the Republic show a coward or craven face. If only through war we have a chance for international justice, and the observance of the spirit as well as the forms of international law, war must be our business. Our Government, our institutions, our honor, our future *status* among the nations, demand of us that, cost what it may, we shall at least struggle for the maintenance of what Great Britain would destroy.

We know not what immediate danger threatens our foreign relations. Report says that Mr. Seward has informed the Court of St. James that the sailing of any more privateers from English ports, to prey upon our commerce, will be taken as an "unfriendly act." The language of diplomacy, unlike that of the stump, hides great things under simple words. The phrase which Mr. Seward is said to have used, means apology and reparation, or a fight. And as that Court accepts it, so will be the result. But report is a liar of such infinite capability, and Mr. Seward is himself sometimes so tortuous and uncertain, that we know not what has been done. The markets, unless the action of our Government has been kept more profoundly secret than such things usually are, show that commercial confidence in the preservation of peace is not disturbed; and that war is a thing yet thought to be improbable. But a single dispatch may change all this; and long before we are prepared for the event, hostilities may be commenced.

Men of the Northwest! in view of the possibilities of the situation and the momentous consequences which will follow the firing of the first gun, we entreat you to do nothing, in the way of popular clamor, to force our Government onward in the war-path. Let us, we beg you, have no bravado, no gasconade. Never did a nation, more than ours, have need of all the aids that patriotism, discretion, ample knowledge and heroic courage can give. Never had it so much to fear from national antipathy, from overweening self-confidence and from ignorance and the braggart spirit, as at this moment. Let us look the difficulties in the face like men who see beyond the events of the hour, and have done with the flippancy which makes no account of the struggle toward which we are drifting.

THE REBELLION AND FAMINE.

Apart from all considerations of Federal victory in the field, the rebels have to encounter the new and terrible enemy of famine. We have so hemmed them in on all sides by land and sea, and have extended our lines so far into the interior of the Southern States that they can neither get food from abroad, nor grow it at home in sufficient quantities to feed their armies, and the remnant of the population which has been spared by the conscription.

Awhile ago it was treason of the deadliest sort for any one in the Confederate States to sell, or allow to be sold, a single pound of cotton, and every one was under an oath, expressed or understood, to burn his cotton rather than allow it to fall into Federal hands. They were under a similar obligation to destroy any steamer which should dare to attempt to carry cotton to New Orleans.

So terrible a thing, however, is hunger, that neither the authority of Jeff. Davis, nor the penalties of treason, nor the loyalty of the rebels to the cause for which they are fighting, have been powerful enough to restrain them from breaking through all the barriers which stood between the food of the North and the famine which menaced them. Hence, they have taken advantage of the recent regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in respect to commercial intercourse with them, and sent, last week, two thousand bales of cotton to New Orleans, from the borders of the Lake. This is a larger amount of the staple than was ever received there during the days of peace, and is conclusive evidence of the condition to which they are reduced, for want of the necessaries of life.

They look in vain for these to the Confederate government, and get no sympathy from it. It is too absorbed in its ambitions to care for human life, except as the machinery of battle. And we cannot wonder that loyal and disloyal men, in those States, should prefer to convert their cotton into food, even at the risk of a death punishment for it, rather than see it lie idle in their storehouses, and liable at any moment to the conscription of the authorities, at prices which are inadequate, and scrip which is a mockery of value.

It is not predicated, from this willingness on their part to trade with us, that they are therefore desirous of returning to their allegiance, nor is it at all certain that this extraordinary consignment of cotton to the buyers at New Orleans will be continued, on a like scale, for any great length of time, although there is strong probability that such will be the case, judging from the scarcity of food within the rebel boundaries—a fact which is acknowledged and deplored by their leading representative journals.

The chances of war have thus thrown the scourge of famine on our side, and whether we use it to the full extent of its tremendous horror or not, we shall certainly benefit by it. These two thousand bales, at 50 cents per pound, are worth $400,000, and involve that amount of merchandise as exchange for them. It will be curious enough, and without a precedent in warfare, if a prosperous trade should be established between the North and South whilst they are fighting for very life. We may be in a condition to become parties to such a transaction, and able to afford it. They will be compelled into it; forced to afford it, and what we gain in dimes and dollars, they will gain in sustenance, and increased ability to fight us.

HAGER'S CASE AGAIN.

The important documents in the case of Hager, now being tried by an ecclesiastical tribunal at Joliet—a tribunal that sits with closed doors—were not only given to the secular journals in the Presentment that appeared in our columns; but so anxious were the prosecution to post up the public in *ex parte* statements which assumed Hager's guilt, that most of the important papers in the affair were printed on a broadside or extra, and sent out through the Diocese, folded up with the Church journal of which the Reverend Bishop is the controlling spirit. After all this was done, after the journal aforesaid had vented its rage and spleen upon Hager's head in more than one editorial article, and while Mr. Hager's counsel were looking to the trial and the publication of the proceedings as his defence, in the midst, secular and theological, that had [illegible] the damaging and smutty accusations, the doors of the Court-room were barred to with violence, a guard was posted at the key hole, and the few attendants were pledged upon honor to secrecy and silence that they dare not break. So far as the outside public are concerned, Mr. Hager is already condemned. This may be good ecclesiastical polity; but it is nevertheless rank injustice, the toleration of which for one moment, by the Court in question, will destroy the value of its finding, whatever that may be. One thing more: Mr. Hager is denied the opportunity given to robbers, murderers, secessionists and man-sellers, of confronting the witnesses who are to swear him into disgrace. By command of his Lordship, the Chief Inquisitor, the accused is compelled to sit behind the witnesses' stand, and in such a position that he can see only the back of whomsoever may be testifying! This on the plea of consideration for the modesty and delicacy of the accusers. This on command of the Bishop, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the counsel of the accused! The Judge who, in any civilized country in the world, should do such a thing in a civil tribunal, would be promptly impeached and severely punished. The law believes in the magnetism and power of the human eye!

We are not Hager's partisans. We do not know him. We don't care a farthing for him. But the public ought to be told that, in the forms through which his conviction is sought, he is abused. His guilt or innocence is a matter that we have not considered—something that we know nothing about. He may be blacker than Satan is painted, or purer than any whose chastity he is said to have assailed. But let him have fair play—if not in the court room, then outside of it!

A CATHOLIC OPINION.

With the exception of *Brownson's Review* and the *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati, the organs of the Catholic Church in this country, have been greatly disinclined to favor the movement for the abolition of slavery, even as a war measure. We might go further and say that the Catholic laity and clergy, Catholic journals and influence, in the North, are the firm supports upon which the man-selling party depends. Hence when we can count upon the return of two influential organs or opinion to the path which the authorities of the Church have marked out for true Catholics to pursue, we may accept the fact as an evidence that, even in the Catholic portion of the people of the free States, the revolution which has made a great portion of our countrymen Abolitionists, is profoundly felt, and that before the contest with the Slave Power is ended, all the adherents of that great ecclesiastical body will be found co-operating with whomsoever will accept their aid, in the endeavor to make this government and all its subjects, really, as they are in theory, FREE! The *Telegraph*, to which we have referred, predicts this change thus:

"It is not in a factious spirit or a fanatical spirit that we write, but under the strong conviction that a great change is at hand in the political welfare of the country, and that it is of some consequence to Catholics to decide wisely what part to take. This can not be done by crying out "ignorance," "abolition," but by friendly discussion. Whether we like it or not, slavery is extinguished in the United States, and all that we have to do is to decide how we shall accomodate ourselves to coming events."

A fact, and an admonition that all men, whether Catholics or Protestants, would do well to heed.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The New York *Tribune* makes a classification of the next House of Representatives, as follows: Republicans, 85; All others (including Rollins of Missouri,) 74. The friends of the Administration are thus a long way ahead, with the following States to hear from:

Vermont	3
West Virginia	3
California	3
Missouri (vacancy)	1
Kentucky	10
Total	20

Of these at least eight will be Administration men.

It is not probable that any will be elected from Tennessee or any other preponderately rebel State, for want of Legislative authority to apportion under the census of 1860.

Cincinnati Election.

The following is the vote cast in Cincinnati last Monday, for Mayor. Col. Harris was the Union candidate, and Torrence the candidate of the Copperheads:

Wards.	Mayor. Harris.	Torrence.
First Ward	577	635
Second Ward	596	271
Third Ward	531	813
Fourth Ward	254	1037
Fifth Ward	638	302
Sixth Ward	449	847
Seventh Ward	740	348
Eighth Ward	1174	946
Ninth Ward	447	977
Tenth Ward	1117	588
Eleventh Ward	1282	713
Twelfth Ward	1308	1438
Thirteenth Ward	186	784
Fourteenth Ward	905	461
Fifteenth Ward	1128	666
Sixteenth Ward	1041	782
Seventeenth Ward	334	284
Total	13102	11958
Union majority	1144	

The average majority on the whole ticket was 1,256.

Before the election, it was claimed by the Copperheads that the Germans were going to bolt the Union ticket, and vote with them, on account of the Conscription Act. But the result shows that the largest gains for the Union ticket were in the German Wards. The Second and Fifth Wards are composed chiefly of Americans; the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth and Thirteenth of Irish, and the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, are made up chiefly of Germans. The Twelfth is like our old Seventh—half Germans and half Irish. It will be seen that the Teutons did their duty manfully.

Connecticut.

The total vote of the State is nearly 80,000. The vote has been rarely exceeded in the State, notwithstanding the large number of soldiers in the field. The following is the vote by counties. The returns include every town in the State except New Fairfield.

	Buckingham.	Seymour.
Hartford County	8,167	8,101
New Haven County	7,209	6,429
New London County	4,470	4,306
Fairfield County	6,368	6,527
Litchfield County	4,700	4,211
Tolland County	2,250	1,935
Windham County	3,490	1,950
Middlesex County	2,848	2,845
Total	41,033	38,323
Buckingham's majority	2,710.	

The town of New Fairfield will not change the result ten votes. The rest of the State ticket is elected by an average of about 2,000 majority.

For Members of Congress, the majorities are nearly as follows:

I. Col. Henry C. Deming (Union)	532
II. Hon. James E. English (Dem.)	1,100
III. Augustus Brandegee (Union)	2,500
IV. John H. Hubbard (Union)	3 to 400

The Union Sheriffs are chosen in Hartford, Litchfield, New London, Windham, and Tolland counties; the Democratic in New Haven, Middlesex, and Fairfield—the two latter by some 150 majority each.

Parson Brownlow

will speak for the Union at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the evening of the 14th inst. (Tuesday.)

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.—This old county, in Northwestern Illinois, has pretty effectually cleaned out the Copperheads. In Galena, where the Copperheads had 300 or 400 majority last fall, and which is the home of the two traitors, Johnson and Sheehan, the Copperhead Supervisor was only elected by 80 majority. The patriotic Union men elect Supervisors in every town but five in the county, thus preventing the traitors from getting control of the juries so as to harrass loyal men. The best Democrats in the county now swear that their party has been ruined by its complicity with traitors, and particularly by a dirty little treasonable sheet, called the *Galena Democrat*, edited by an old Buchanan Copperhead, by the name of Everett, who was the confederate of Charley Pine, when he published the *Herald* in this city, and libelled day by day the late Senator Douglas.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 9th has the vote of thirty counties on the Constitutional amendment providing that all persons born in the State after the 4th of July next shall be free. They foot up for the amendment 27,785; against it, 571. There are fourteen counties to hear from.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE FARMERS.—The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has received eighteen cases of rice from our minister in Japan, which is adapted to the uplands of this country. It is now ready for distribution to all who make application for it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HORSE OWNER'S HAND BOOK.—A Practical Treatise on the most obvious Diseases Peculiar to Horses, together with Directions for the most Rational Treatment; Containing, also, some Valuable Information on the Art of Shoeing Horses. By Geo. H. Dodd, V. S., &c., &c. Chicago: Lord & Smith; S. C. Griggs & Co.; 1863.

Dr. DODD, of this city, is no pretender to veterinary science. He has mastered his profession in its generalities and details; and his success as a practitioner is the highest testimonial that can be given to his skill. The Doctor is the author of several volumes devoted to his specialty, all of which show evidences of his intimate knowledge of that about which he writes. In the volume before us, he has put in convenient compass, for the non-professional reader, the results of his many years of study and practice, and the result is a work that is indispensable to every man whose fancy or business makes him the owner or guardian of horseflesh in any of its grades. The description of diseases is in each case, clear, accurate and full; and the methods of treatment are given so that no man can mistake. The chapter on Shoeing is not the least important in the book. It relates to a matter but little understood, but nevertheless one of the first consideration, particularly in the West, where so many valuable animals are not only tortured but ruined by the ignorance and mistaken officiousness of farriers. We commend the "Hand Book" as one of the most complete volumes of the sort, whether relating to Veterinary Surgery or anything else, that has ever come under our observation.

April Elections.

Galesburg—At the municipal election held in Galesburg on Monday last, J. F. Dunn, the Unconditional Union candidate for Mayor was elected by 130 majority.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Magnolia—The Unionists of Magnolia, elected their entire ticket on Monday.

DE WITT COUNTY.

Clinton—Elected the entire Unconditional Union ticket, by a handsome majority.

OGLE COUNTY.

Mt. Morris—Union, by 123 majority. This town gave only 45 Union majority last fall.
Pine Creek—Union, by 24 majority. Pine Creek was carried by the Copperheads last fall by 36 majority.
Pine Rock—Union. Average majority 48.
Oregon—Union.
Rockvale—Union.

HENRY COUNTY.

The following Supervisors, all Republicans except Mascall, have been elected:

Annawan—Silas Morton.
Geneseo—Levi Sedgley.
Oxford—W. W. Wood.
Phenix—Benjamin Fritts.
Cambridge—Richard Mascall.
Colona—Edwards.
Atkinson—E. F. Rose.
Munson—Augustus Allen.

FULTON COUNTY.

The entire Union ticket in Farmington is elected, by a majority of thirty to forty larger than last year.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

The Unionists elected three trustees in Oquawka, on Monday, by a majority of 30.

LAKE COUNTY.

Union tickets have been elected in nearly all the towns of Lake county.

BUREAU COUNTY.

As far as heard from, the following is the result:

Union Towns—Princeton, Concord, Macon, Centre, Ohio, Tiskilwa.
Copperhead Towns—Hall, Selby, Bureau, Arispe, Westfield.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Nora—Union ticket elected.
Cortland—All Union.
Elizabeth—Union; average 60 majority.
East Galena—Copperhead.
Scales Mound—Union; 13 majority.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

The Springfield *Register* gives the following as the result in Sangamon county:

Springfield—W. Lavely, H. Converse, Copperheads.
Clear Lake—Josiah Francis, Republican.
Mechanicsburg—A. M. Blair, Republican.
Illiopolis—Wesley Bullard, Republican.
Loami—John Mahard, Copperhead.
Cooper—Ben. H. North, Copperhead.
Pawnee—A. S. Davenport, Copperhead.
Cartwright—J. M. Arnold, Copperhead.
Island Grove—John Lee, Copperhead.
Talkington—— Lowder, Copperhead.
Rochester—J. S. Bymour, Copperhead.
Buffalo Hart—Geo. McDonald, Copperhead.
[illegible]—O. R. Baker, Copperhead.
Campbell—Ed. McConnell, Republican.
Auburn—Mathew Patton, Copperhead.
Curran—M. S. Patterson, Copperhead.
Woodside—Andrew McConnell, Copperhead.
Fancy Creek—P. D. Tilson, Republican.
Williams—M. W. Ellis Republican.
Cotton Hill—Craig White, Copperhead.
Gardner—Chas. Watts, Copperhead.
Ball—Wm. Bartle, Copperhead.

The Bread Riots in Virginia.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated the 7th, says that Colonel Stewart, of the 2d Indiana Regiment, one of the fourteen United States officers just released by the rebels, says that on Thursday of last week HE SAW FROM HIS PRISON WINDOW, a bread riot, composed of about three thousand women, who had clubs, guns and stones. They broke open the Government and private stores, and took bread, clothing, and whatever else they wanted. The militia were ordered out to check the riot, but failed to do so, until Jeff. Davis and other high officials made speeches and promised the rioters that they should have what they wanted. All the other Union officers confirm this statement. The Richmond papers suppressed accounts of this matter at first, but after a day or two could not refrain from noticing it, and they confirm the statement made by Colonel Stewart and his companions. The news leaks through the lines that there was a similar riot at Petersburg, Va. We published, the other day, a letter written by Mrs. Henry S. Foote, dated at Richmond on the 6th of February, directed to a friend at Nashville. Mrs. Foote is the wife of the famous Henry S. Foote, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and now member of the Richmond Congress, representing the Nashville District. Mrs. Foote was a resident of Nashville, and a lady of wealth and high social position. A Mrs. Fulgum, who attempted to smuggle a rebel mail through Rosecrans' lines, but was captured in the enterprise, was the bearer of Mrs. Foote's letter. We quote from it the following, which gives a vivid picture of "high life" in the rebel Capital:

RICHMOND, VA., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

MY DEAR ANNA—I have an opportunity offered this morning of conveying a letter to you, and embrace it gladly. * * *

We are boarding at Mrs. Johnson's, on Governor street, just opposite Gov. Letcher's mansion. It is a large boarding house, high prices and starvation within. Such living was never known before on earth. *Tell grandma the poorest hut in the Western District of Tennessee is a palace compared with this, so far as fare goes.* We have to cook almost everything we eat in our own room. In our "larder" the stock on hand is a boiled bacon ham, which we gave only $11 for; three pounds of pure Rio coffee, which we gave $4 per pound for; and one pound of green tea, at $17 per pound; two pounds of brown sugar, at $2.75 per pound; one bushel of *fine* apples, about the size of a good common marble, which were presented to me by a member of Congress from Missouri; one pound of butter, at $3 per pound, and six sweet potatoes, at fifty cents. We have to give a dollar for a very small slice of pound cake at the confectionaries. I forgot to say I had a present of a fine jar of pickles and a piece of cheese, from a member also. Well, so much for the way we live. You see the board is three dollars each per day, for Mr. F. and I, and half price for the servant, and then we get *nothing on earth to eat.* Yesterday, for dinner, we had nothing on the table but two eggs and a slice of cold baker's bread and a glass of water. * * * * Don't let any one see this, but you may read it to them, except ——; I don't want the Yankees to hear what I say."

Now, if this is the style in which a Congressman's wife, and one of the Southern aristocracy, has to live at Richmond, what is the condition of the poor women? There is certainly no occasion for surprise at the bread riots. The Richmond government itself has taken to riotous living, seizing provisions wherever they can be found, for the army, and if the people are thus robbed they may be expected to "impress provisions" in their turn. We have before us a copy of the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 14th of March, from which we copy the following words, heretofore published, but specially interesting in this connection:

The question of food comes before that of money; and impressments affect the supply of food more than any other action of the government. * * * * If they (the people) are properly compensated and equally dealt with, they will give all their labor and savings to the government, and give them cheerfully; but if these are exacted arbitrarily and with insolence and insult, they will not only give nothing at all, but they will take effectual measures to prevent the minions of government from obtaining what they prowl through the country to seize for a mockery of payment. * * * * Men who, in a romantic and pious enthusiasm for their country, have cheerfully given up their sons to the battle, and have assisted in a sort of mournful pride in the burial of their offspring slain on the field, have had their feelings and temper toward the government suddenly changed by the rude and rapacious action of the government press gangs.

From Havana.

The steamer Columbia at New York, brings advices from Havana to the 4th:

The English steamer Dolphin arrived there on the 2d, in charge of a national prize crew, she having been captured on the 25th off Porto Rico (she left St. Thomas on the 24th), by the Wachusett. She was in distress, having sprung a leak and being out of coal. Every facility was offered her, and she sailed the same afternoon for Key West. This is the steamer that was leaving Liverpool as the George Griswold was arriving. It was reported by the Diario of Santiago de Cuba that the gunboats Rhode Island and Santiago de Cuba had fired three shots at the French steamer Florida, a West India packet. The Alabama was believed to be again in Cuban waters.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Treatment of Rebel Prisoners.

THE FIGHT IN LOWER LOUISIANA.

THE EXPEDITION ACROSS LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1863.

Yesterday I had occasion to visit Captain Andrews, Provost-Sheriff, who has charge of the rebel prisoners confined in the Custom-House. At the moment, Capt. Youngblood and his associates of the rebel signal corps, were out of the lock-up and in Capt. Andrews' office. The room was crowded with women and young girls, who were vieing with each other in paying attention to these captured rebels. The whole affair resembled an extemporized *levee* held in honor of heroes just returned from some victorious campaign. The secesh officers and privates seemed very much at home, and the ladies seemed very much at their ease—all parties seemed mutually agreeable to each other. I noticed one lady attended by a negro man, carrying a large basket, which, from all appearances, contained some very rich delicacies—young ladies also contributed the little nick-nacks, and there was much whispering—evident confidential inquiries after parties now in the Confederate lines. While looking upon this festive scene, my mind naturally reverted to the times when the Federal prisoners under confederate rule were confined in the parish prison. No one was allowed to visit them except by stealth. They were hooted at and jeered by the mob, and one of the most respectable papers in the city very coolly suggested that they be taken out and hung. There may be a great deal of sense in permitting these extraordinary privileges to confederate prisoners; but I do not see where the advantages to the Union cause begin. One thing is certain, with rare exceptions, the women of New-Orleans, whose husbands and brothers "skedaddled" on the appearance of the Federal fleet, have slept more safely under the folds of the Star-Spangled banner and under the protection of Yankee soldiery, and with their natural protectors away, than they ever did before in their eventful history; and yet they do not seem to possess that womanly quality of a ready willingness to acknowledge the hand that protects them, but seem to use their liberty, their privileges and their beauty merely to make themselves offensive to the Federal officers and soldiers, against whom, after nearly a year's occupation, they have yet to bring the first suspicion of a charge of a willingness to insult them even with a rude remark.

A Union League is about to be formed in this city which will include among its members many of our leading citizens. General Banks has given the parties interested permission to select any of the club rooms for the purpose of holding meetings. In this connection, I will remark that the 25th of April, the anniversary of the arrival of the national fleet, will be celebrated by a magnificent ball. The preparations promise already a most brilliant affair.

Just at this time the Spring weather is telling upon the tropical plants that have of late years become common in this city. A number of banana trees meet my eye daily, and I can almost literally see them grow. At all events, the advance of each day is perfectly perceptible. The leaf of the banana is some five or six feet long, and at least fifteen inches wide. One day I noticed a long, slender green stalk of some feet in length, that had pushed itself out of the enormous vegetable trunk. As the sun and air toyed with this new life, the broad part of one side of the leaf gradually unrolled itself from the stem—this accomplished, the other side of the leaf also unrolled, and the whole form was complete. Nothing could be more simple or more truly beautiful. Last summer, at Dan Hickok's, a "century plant," or cactus, after a repose of over thirty years, suddenly opened the long, lance-like leaves of its central growth, and then shot up in one night a shaft of green but tough vegetation of at least fifteen inches. For several days this shaft grew a foot every twenty-four hours; it then grew six inches in that time, until it reached the height of *thirty feet.* Now commenced the blowing process, and a hundred persons who had anxiously watched this wonderful phenomenon, and were waiting impatiently for the *denouement*, were doomed to be disappointed, for a sudden storm arose and prostrated all this magnificent beauty to the earth. Within a few days two more of these wonderful plants have commenced the preliminaries of giving birth to flowers; and that no accident shall again occur, the shafts as they rise in the air are carefully protected by supports. One of these plants in a favorable location in New York would realize to its fortunate owner a fortune by its exhibition.

A FIGHT IN LOWER LOUISIANA.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Era.]

BRASHEAR CITY, Monday, March 30, 1863.

Last Saturday morning, while sitting at a table in the cabin of the gunboat Diana, writing out my notes to send by the morning train, the engine whistle sounded. Gathering up my papers, I asked Captain Peterson, who stood beside me, if he was going to make a trip that day? He replied that he was only going to ship some coal, and not do picket duty as usual, and that he would be quiet for two or three days at least.

It appears that Capt. Peterson received orders on Saturday morning to take on board two companies of infantry, and make a reconnoisance to find whether the enemy had received reinforcements of infantry. He was to go no further than a point where a bayou from Grand Lake unites with the Atchafalaya, west of Pattersonville.

But he was not contented with simply fulfilling the letter of his commands; and hence, with a zeal which unfortunately proved fatal to him, he determined to carry his observations into the very midst of the enemy's stronghold.

Proceeding cautiously along the bayou until within half a mile of Pattersonville, on the upper side, four of the rebel cavalry suddenly came within range, and galloped along the levee road. A shell was fired at them from the Diana, without effect. They continued retreating until they reached the main body of the cavalry, consisting of several companies, which had remained concealed by a sugar house.

Upon discovering this force, instantly every gun of the Diana was brought to bear upon the enemy, shot and shell being poured into their ranks with perceptible effect. Several companies of rebel infantry now joined the cavalry, and they formed in line of battle, and kept up a sharp firing upon our men.

While all attention from the gunboat was directed to this force of infantry and cavalry, a battery of four brass field-pieces was suddenly hurried into a neighboring cornfield, at no greater distance than twenty yards from the boat, whence a most active cannonading was at once commenced.

It was at this moment that Capt. Peterson, while standing on the deck, on the starboard side of the pilot-house, giving orders to his men, received a ball in his breast, which prostrated him to the deck. His only words were, "I am a dead man." He never spoke again. Hardly had Capt. Peterson fallen, when a ball struck Master's Mate Mr. Dolliver, who was standing at his post working one of the Dahlgren cannon. He was killed almost instantly.

By this time it became evident that the object of the enemy was to pick off our men from the large guns. Mr. Mumford, having charge of the Parrott gun in the bow had been killed, and a perfect hail storm of bullets was showered upon those who were stationed forward.

Accordingly these pieces were abandoned, and from that time all firing ceased on board the Diana. The men could only lie flat on the decks and receive the shots of the enemy, whose firing completely riddled the upper works of the boat. The wooden bulwarks were knocked to splinters, which flew in every direction, proving more destructive than the balls of the enemy.

The third shot fired by the rebels cut the tiller ropes of the Diana, and left her helpless in the current. This damage was not repaired for some time, the boat meanwhile floating down, stern foremost, toward the enemy, who, from the short distance of sixty feet, raked her with round shot from stem to stern. All the deck officers in command were either killed or wounded. The boiler deck was torn in pieces by the shot, shell and grape poured into it by the enemy. When the boat changed position, the enemy's cannon were moved so that they might be worked with the greatest effect.

Mr. Hall, officer of the deck, was shot in the forehead, and went below, saying to the men, "Boys, fight it out till the last."

All the ship's officers armed themselves with muskets during the action, and used them constantly.

The gunboat Calhoun went up from Brashear City to Pattersonville yesterday noon, under a flag of truce, to secure the bodies of the killed, carrying provisions to the wounded, and, if possible, secure the parole of the prisoners.

The Calhoun returned during the evening, bringing the bodies of Capt. Peterson, Master's Mate Dolliver, and all the privates of the two companies of infantry, and the sailors of the Diana. All the officers were retained, and, with the exception of Lieut. Allen, sent to New Iberia. Lieut. Allen is at the house of Dr. Grant, in Pattersonville. The paroled men report that they were very kindly treated during their short imprisonment. They were kept in a guard-house thatched with palmetto leaves, and fed on corn bread and salt meat. Every attention was paid to the wounded by the women of Pattersonville. Everything in their power to bestow was freely given, although they said that there was not a barrel of flour in the place to make a dish of gruel from. They promised to cook the articles sent up to the wounded, and see that they were provided for.

Col. Gray was in command of the post.

Ninety-nine of our men were paroled. Their names have not yet been sent to the Adjutant-General's office.

There are several companies of Arizonian and Camanche Indians at the rebel camp. They are filthy and ragged, armed with every kind of weapon, and nearly all drunk when the Calhoun was at Pattersonville.

The Diana has been sent to Franklin.

OCCUPATION OF PONTCHATOULA.

[From the Era, March 27.]

Intelligence has been received from Col. Clark of the 6th Michigan, commanding an expedition which was sent a few days since up the line of the Jackson Railroad from Pass Manchac, announcing the complete success thus far of his undertaking, and the dispersion of the enemy and the occupation of Pontchatoula by the forces under his command. A portion of the forces under Col. Clark landed at Pass Manchac, and proceeded directly up the railroad, while another body of troops, under Lieut. Col. Smith of the 3d [illegible] Zouaves, were conveyed in sloops to Wadesboro Landing, on the Tickfaw river, from whence they marched overland to Pontchatoula, and formed a junction with the main body of the expedition. A battery of artillery held the pass and [illegible], beyond which the infantry proceeded up the road. At Pontchatoula they discovered [illegible] schooners, loaded with cotton in possession of the enemy's [illegible], with whom shots were exchanged. No one was injured on our side, but it is reported that the captain of one of the vessels was killed. The two vessels, with their cargoes, were secured. The enemy, apprised of the approach of the troops under Lieut. Col. Smith, attempted to destroy their cotton-laden vessels at Wadesboro Landing, in which they were only partially successful, one of the vessels being captured by our troops, making three cargoes in all taken as the fruits of the enterprise thus far. The enemy's force consisted of three companies of cavalry, with whom the infantry skirmished for a distance of two miles, the enemy retreating and our troops steadily advancing, until they reached Pontchatoula, which place they occupied at 1 o'clock on Tuesday.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION

Admiral Porter's Official Report.

THE MOST REMARKABLE AFFAIR ON RECORD.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

Rear-Admiral Porter's report of his recent expedition through Steel's Bayou, Deer Creek, and the other bayous and creeks, with intent to reach the Big Sunflower river, and to follow that stream into the Yazoo, which was received at the Navy Department, to-day, reads like a romance. With his iron-clads, Porter was eight days in the heart of the country, navigating a series of ditches in which not even a flat-boat ever floated before. In those eight days, although making herculean efforts, he worked his way only seventy miles and back again; one twenty-four hours was consumed in accomplishing four miles. The channels in both creeks and bayous were exceedingly narrow, so narrow in places that the boats nearly touched both banks. They were choked with fallen trees, which had to be removed, or with clumps or rows of willows which had to be pulled up by the roots. For a while the fleet crept along unobserved, the levee, which often was three feet above the guns, assisting to screen it.

When the inhabitants, who had hoped to escape the horrors of war, perceived the dreaded gunboats in the midst of their plantations, they ran down to get a nearer view, and the blacks crowded the banks of the stream, and showed gratification at the arrival of the Yankees, to whom they gave every assistance in their power.

A rebel government agent presently began putting the torch to all the cotton he could lay hands upon, and incited the planters to assist him in the work of destruction. Twenty thousand bales, according to the computation of Admiral Porter, were burned by this agent's orders, beside that marked C. S. A., which Porter himself burned, and a considerable quantity—enough, he says, to buy a gunboat, which he carried off with him.

Some of the planters, however, declined to burn their cotton, and abused the Confederate government roundly, for its purpose to make them do so, contrasting it with the action of Porter, who destroyed no private cotton. A considerable proportion of the planters manifested their affection for the old flag, and the negroes were unanimous in their devotion to it.

The fleet had accomplished a good part of its voyage before any efforts were made to stop it. News finally came that a rebel force of infantry, with artillery, was preparing to dispute the passage; that a larger force was on its way from Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, and that the negroes were being forced at the point of the bayonet to fell trees to obstruct the channel. This information, like all that which Admiral Porter received, was brought him by the African residents of that part of the State. He sent one of his smaller boats, armed with a howitzer, in advance to checkmate the rebels, and thus fought his way successfully, for a time, putting the rebel guns to flight, scattering the sharpshooters and infantry who began to line the banks, and removing the trees almost as fast as they were felled across the stream.

The rebels, however, finally added so seriously to the obstruction of the channel, that it was with great difficulty the Admiral could proceed. At the same time news was brought him that the rebels were also at work felling trees across the streams in his rear, and planting guns with a view to his capture. Even after this news was brought him, he pushed on awhile, but finally, when within 800 yards of Rolling Fork, from which it would have been plain sailing down the Big Sunflower River into the Yazoo, miles above the fortified places in the rear of Vicksburg, he was obliged to turn back.

Had Gen. Sherman, with his soldiers, who had a shorter road than the gunboats to travel, reached this point as early as they should, a passage could have been forced and the Yazoo entered; but, receiving no intelligence of Sherman's movements, which were necessarily impeded by a want of transportation as well as by other causes, Admiral Porter deemed it prudent to return.

The obstructions thrown by the rebels in the way of his retrograde movement, would have been more serious than they were had not the natural obstacles been removed during the forward voyage, and had not Gen. Sherman's forces, first a detachment and then the main body, appeared at a critical moment. The assistance of the latter was particularly valuable in driving away the infantry and sharpshooters who annoyed the voyagers. The big guns of the iron clads proved too much for the rifled field pieces of the rebels.

Admiral Porter reports that the country through which he passed is rich and fertile, abounding in live stock, and with barns filled with corn, of which the rebel Government owns a considerable proportion.

The white residents were, he thinks, better inclined to the Union cause when he left than when he came among them. As for the negroes, all the able-bodied ones who were not forced to stay, followed Gen. Sherman's soldiers. The rest are in a state of such demoralization that Admiral Porter thinks that little more planting will be done this season, and predicts serious trouble for the masters to come.

The only officer killed during the expedition, was Henry Sullivan, third assistant engineer of the tug Dahlia. Two others, whose names are not given, were seriously wounded. The only injury to the iron-clads, was suffered by their boats, damaged by the fallen trees.

Admiral Porter speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of the officers, sailors, soldiers, and boats.

Weather and the Crops.

[From the Peoria Transcript, April 10th.]

The weather is yet dry and windy, the air filled with clouds of dust which wriggles its fine particles into your eyes, your nose, your pockets, and every conceivable portion of your general make up, and changes your whole appearance. The "blue" looks of the rainy season have given way to a gray cast, which though not as miserable as the former, is, to say the least, unpleasant. But yet it is all right, and no one complains, for though we might comfortably dispense with a trifle of the briskness in the air, we cheerfully accept it for the benefits the country is deriving from the dryness of the atmosphere and the soil. The farmers are busy at work, and the prospects before them are decidedly good. We are assured that Winter wheat has not looked so well for the past twenty years. Of Spring wheat, the greater portion has not yet been sowed, but what is up looks fine, and bids fair to do unusually well. The present opportunity is being taken advantage of, however, and the farmers are getting their Spring wheat into the ground as rapidly as possible. The fruit trees are all alive, and promise an unusual crop. Especially is this true of peach trees, of which we learn there are a great many young ones this season already budded, and betokening a harvest of this fruit such as we have never before known. We are truly glad to learn that the signs are so cheering, and trust we shall have no drawback to them to record.

Miscellaneous War Items.

Prentice says: Some people cry "peace, peace, while there is no peace." Let us cry "war, war," while there is war.

It is declared that the rebels at Vicksburg have discovered, or are using, some new explosive agent, whereby projectiles are sent through the air without noise.

Major General Heintzelman has issued orders directing that the garrisons of the fortifications around Washington shall be regularly and carefully drilled in artillery practice.

No paymaster has gone to the Army of the Potomac, "the roads being so bad that passing among the regiments is very inconvenient." So says a Washington correspondent. That will do!

A planter disguised as a negro, having his face and hands blacked, was lately discovered attending church at Hilton Head, by one of his former slaves, who informed the guard, and he was arrested. It is thought there are many such spies about the camp.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the stars and bars have gone out of use by general consent as the confederate flag, because it is of too great resemblance to the Yankee concern. The crimson battle-flag, with a St. Andrew's cross of blue, is in general use in the confederate armies.

The Richmond *Whig* jocularly says: "The small-pox has almost disappeared at Richmond and the 'camp itch' has taken its place. The change is a matter of congratulation, the itch being less dangerous and loathsome than the small-pox, and better adapted to the condition of the people, who have been obliged to scratch for a living for some time past."

THE PRESIDENT AS A MILITARY MAN.—The New York *Times*, in an article on the report of the War Committee, says: "The report embodies a good deal of Mr. Lincoln's correspondence with Gen. McClellan, and of his orders concerning military matters; and so far as a general comprehension of results and an estimate of the measures requisite to attain them is concerned, they show the President to be, as a military man, infinitely Gen. McClellan's superior. His letters and orders are marked always by clear, practical good sense, and evince a just apprehension of what each emergency required, which we fail to detect in the action or the writing of his subordinate."

OUTRAGE!—The Savannah *Republican* has a thrilling story of the awful outrages perpetrated by Higginson's black soldiers in Woodstock, Florida. They actually picketed the "residences of the first families," "stole" four brother darkies belonging to a Madame Alberti, and in one case, when a woman of Southern blood, indignant that a black-guard should be placed over her, started to demand white protection, "impudently declared" that they could protect her as well as anybody! The Savannah journalist has hard scraping to find words strong enough to express his indignation on account of these abuses of the chivalry.

The bread riot in Richmond proves to have been a formidable affair, in which men and women for a time held the laws at bay. The object was, according to the papers of that city, to plunder—dry goods, fancy and millinery stores being robbed as well as those which contained the necessaries of life. The mob was led by a woman in a position above want.

PERSONAL.

The Galena *Advertiser* says Mr. Washburne has recovered from the effects of his late accident, and is now about again, as usual.

—The loyal women of Philadelphia have, within a few days past, organized a number of Union Leagues in that city, to encourage the spirit of loyalty to the Government, and assist in the good work of aiding the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

—The New York *World* pitches into the Copperhead speech of Fernando Wood, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening. Saul is certainly among the prophets.

—McDowell is said to have found evidence that three members of the staff of Gen. Curtis have engaged in cotton speculations, but there is nothing to show that the General himself had any knowledge of their operations.

—Ezra Cornell, President of the New York State Educational Society, has given $50,000 to the town of Ithica, for the erection of a building for a public library.

—Alderman Charles Henry Hall, having been named as a prominent attendant at the recent Fernando Wood meeting at the Cooper Institute, sends a note to the N. Y. *Herald*, stating that he doesn't train in that crowd.

—In the Polish language, cz is pronounced like ch soft in English, and the English W is the Polish V. So the name of the leader in the new struggle for the independence of Poland should be pronounced Lan-ge-vish; accent on the last syllable.

—We observe by our foreign papers that Mr. George Peabody, who has been for some time at Nice on account of his health, gave a magnificent banquet on the day of the Prince of Wales' marriage, in honor of that event. About 120 guests of various nationalities were present. The walls of the room, as well as the ornaments on the table, were decorated with the flags of France, England, Denmark and the United States, grouped together as emblematic of their permanent union and alliance. Lord Brougham was present, and made a speech very complimentary to Mr. Peabody. Several other speeches were made in English and French, and the occasion passed off very pleasantly.

—George Wilkes has prepared a pamphlet entitled "McClellan, from Ball's Bluff to Antietam." Wilkes' *Spirit* says of this document:

It was prepared by Mr. Wilkes at the request of a powerful loyal league, who ordered 100,000 copies for free distribution in the armies of the East and West. They are, therefore, not intended for the general public, unless the public should require an extra edition for itself.

☞ Maple sugar is being manufactured in large quantities in this neighborhood this season, and the manufacturers are realizing a fine price for it—fifteen cents a pound being the figures asked for it. The opening of the sugar camps has increased the attractions of the "Big Woods" as a pleasure drive, and gives additional sweetness to the delightful excursions.—*Dunn Co. (Wis.) Lumberman, 4th.*

General Notices.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing in any manner upon the George Patent Hair Crimper for waving ladies' hair, as they will be prosecuted for so doing. The genuine are properly stamped, and the direction upon the boxes accompanying them, should show that they emanate from the wholesale depot, 337 Broadway, New York. A. A. LIVINGSTON, ap12-c413-6t Owner and proprietor of the Patent.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY,
CHICAGO, ILL., April 10th, 1863.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE:—I am directed by the Secretary of War to publish, for the benefit of all concerned, the following dispatch:
"WASHINGTON, March 31st, 1863.
"CAPT. J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army:—The authority to raise four Regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry as State or Home Guards in Illinois, is countermanded.
"By order of the Secretary of War.
"W. SCOTT KETCHUM, Brig. Gen'l A. I. Gen'l."
I am also directed to forbid the furnishing of any supplies or the incurring of any expenses for said troops.
J. A. POTTER,
ap11-c547-6t Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES.
The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its
Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.
This Coffee compares favorably with, and is by many preferred to Rio and Java, and is
Sold at about Half the Price.
It is ground and put up in Tin Foil in paper in 1 lb. packages, with labels that read—
"MILES' SANO COFFEE."
In the centre of which is a cut of a lady holding a coffee pot. The labels are red, green, and blue, and are copy-righted. Observe Label PARTICULARLY, as parties are putting up an inferior article, to resemble the GENUINE SANO, as near as the law permits. It is packed in white-wood boxes of 30 lbs. Also, in bulk in kegs and barrels. Also on hand MILES' OLD GOVERNMENT, JAVA, MARACAIBO, ST. DOMINGO, RIO, DANDELION, and RYE COFFEES, of superior quality, in Tin Foil papers and boxes; similar to Sano. Dealers will please send for Circulars and List of Prices. Orders by mail or Express promptly executed.
L. F. HOLMAN, 38 Harrison st., New York, Sole Agent for the United States.
☞ Beware of Counterfeits. mh11-a300-3m

REMOVAL.
CORNWELLS & ELLIOTT, PAPER DEALERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 86 Dearborn Street.
(OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.)
ap7-c152-2w

STEAMED FRESH OYSTERS. Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Roast Meats, Poultry, Game, Soups, Tripe, [illegible] Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, etc. in every variety, put up in HERMETICALLY SEALED CANS, by FITHIAN & POGUE, at their extensive Farms and Factory, Bridgeton, N. J., and for sale by their Sole Agents, [illegible] 43 North Water street, and 46 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Each can warranted. Send for a Price List.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
600 Boxes
MESSINA FRUIT
This day received direct from importers. The trade from whom cash orders are solicited—will find it to their interest to order from me. A. C. HUESTIS.
Fort Wayne, Indiana, April 8, 1863. ap11 c339-7t

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!!
To Union Clubs and Loyal Men Everywhere.
How a Free People conduct a Long War. A Chapter from English History. By Charles J. Stille, Esq., of Philadelphia.
The above very able Pamphlet, by Mr. Stille, received the commendation of the President, and has been published by tens of thousands for gratuitous distribution, and re-printed in many loyal journals of the North.
An edition has been printed, and is for sale at the TRIBUNE office at the following rates, viz: $2.00 per hundred and $15.00 per 1,000. Send orders early and accompanied by the cash. ap11-3t

NOTICE.—Where is the man who wants to advertise from $10 to $3,000 in country papers, located in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and pay for the same, in merchandise or any convertable property? N. B.—This is a rare opportunity for any person wanting to advertise, and not pay out the cash. Address Post Office Box 213, Chicago. ap11-c381-3tis

TO THE LADIES.—Braid Patterns! Braid Patterns!! Braid Patterns!!! The largest and most fashionable assortment of new and elegant Braid Patterns for Cloaks, Dresses, &c., to be found in Chicago, can be obtained at 44½ State street, opposite Peck Court. PATTERNS DESIGNED TO ORDER. Parties from the country supplied by addressing as above. ap11-c328-3tis

A VARIETY.—Twenty-seven octave Pianos; one second hand do; one six octave Melodeon; one five octave do; for sale at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, by J. PRESTON. ap11-c366-6t

TREES.—Finest Ornamental Shade Trees ever offered. Silverleaf Maple, Silverleaf Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Golden Willow, Rose of Sharon and American Arbor vita, from seven to seventeen feet in height. All Nursery Grown Trees at Mr. R. FORBES lot on Madison street, two blocks east of Union Park. I will be there from 2 until 6 P. M. Any orders left at the Clarendon House, 238 Randolph street, will meet attention. T. F. BALDWIN.

BOARD OF TRADE.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Trade at their rooms on MONDAY EVEN'G, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. ap10 c336-3t JNO F. BEATY, Sec'y.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Those wishing a nice article of Maple Sugar can get it at No. 5 Wigwam Building, Market Street. Country merchants can have orders filled at the lowest market price. BRAYTON & YOUNG, Commission Merchants. ap9-c320-6t

FLAX SEED
From selected seed, and screened for
SOWING PURPOSES.
A Limited Quantity
FOR SALE IN SHIPPING ORDER,
—AT—
Chicago Lead and Oil Works.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.
mh27-b791-1m

SPRING STYLES
OF
HATS AND CAPS,
Just Received.
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
ap4-c84-1m 122 LAKE STREET.

DANTZ'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND
WRITING ACADEMY.
44 and 46 Lasalle St., over Bank of Montreal,
(Established in June, 1861.)
OPEN ONLY EVENINGS FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK.
The last course previous to the Fall Term will commence on MONDAY next. Young Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous of joining the class will do well by taking this course, as they will become thoroughly [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

TRIMMING RIBBONS, plain and quilled,
Trimming Velvets,
HEAD AND BUGLE TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves,
SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.,
Large lots, newly received, and greatly reduced in price. Close buyers please call.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 Lake Street.

FOR SPRING OF 1863.
A CHOICE STOCK
OF
Fresh Spring Goods
Has just been received at
STRYKER & CO'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
NEW STYLES OF
Plain, Checked and Striped Alpaca,
Paris Nankeens,
Silk Lustres,
Mozambiques,
Poplins,
DeLaines and Challis, in great variety.
NEW STYLES OF
Lama,
Cashmere,
Broche & Stella Shawls.
NEW STYLES OF
Plain and Embroidered Cloaks,
In light spring colors,
(Manufactured under our own supervision.)
A large assortment of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boy's wear.
A very complete stock of HEAD NETS of all styles,
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, Corsets,
Alexandre's and Jouvin's Kid Gloves,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
As cheap as can elsewhere be found, at
STRYKER & CO.'S
my19-c473-ly

1863 NEW HOUSE. 1863
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
37 Lake st. and 43 Wabash avenue,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Our stock of new goods for the Spring trade is unusually full and desirable, comprising the largest and most attractive assortment in the West, and having been purchased previous to the great advance, we are satisfied we have facilities that will enable us to command the attention of merchants visiting this market, and particularly
ALL CASH BUYERS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.
mh3-a873-2m

1863.—DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE SPRING,
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)
53 LAKE STREET, Chicago.
We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of
COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,
PRINTS,
COTTONADES,
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery,
AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.
We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.
fe26-a519-3m

1863.—SPRING TRADE.
CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake Street, Chicago.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for
MEN'S WEAR,
Adapted to the wants of the West. We shall, as heretofore for the past fourteen years, keep the largest and best assorted stock of this class of goods to be found in this market. An examination is solicited.
AGENTS FOR
Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.
fe28-a449-3m

IRON AND STEEL.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water street,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON AND STEEL,
Nails, Spikes,
Heavy Hardware.
HAVE FOR SALE LOW,
7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, by 1-4 inch
IMPORTED GERMAN
PLOW STEEL.
Also—Have all other sizes on hand.
10 Casks Cultivator Teeth,
Screw top and wedge top.
mh19-b3-1m HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

JOHN GRAY,
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.
Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York.
ja28-a185-1m

SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 LASALLE-STREET,
Have received a large assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hosiery,
MEN'S ENGLISH HALF HOSE,
Worsted and Silk Embroidery Braids,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
Lace and Swiss Collarette,
Tatting, Tape Trimming,
Hair Netts in Silk and Braid,
ZEPHYR WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS,
Knitting Cotton in all sizes,
EMBROIDERY and BRAID PATTERNS STAMPED.
Prices low and Terms cash.
mh12-b496-4w 41 LASALLE STREET.

102 LAKE STREET, 102
CHICAGO, ILL.
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS.
Having taken the Store 102 Lake street, permanently, the undersigned desires to inform the ladies of Chicago that he has now on exhibition and will be receiving weekly from New York, one of the richest assortments of Spring Cloaks that has ever been seen in this city. I flatter myself that from my long experience in the business in New York, I will merit a share of your patronage. I solicit a call before making your selections. DANIEL [illegible], 102 Lake street.
N. B.—A full assortment of Children's Cloaks.

McCONKEY & HALL,
Curers and Packers of Provisions,
For home and foreign markets,
7 WIGWAM BUILDING, MARKET STREET.
Constantly on hand and for sale, the celebrated GARDEN CITY SUGAR CURED HAMS. Also, plain and cured Bacon, Hams, Shoulders and Sides. Having commodious Smoke Houses at 187 Canal-st., south of Adams-st., we are prepared to receive and smoke meats on the most reasonable terms.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, suitable for the trade, [illegible]
11 South Water street.

Amusements.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Opera House, Randolph street, between the Matteson and Sherman Houses. MONDAY EVENING, April 13th, and every evening during the week. Second week and immense success of Little Dot [illegible] and the African Giant. [illegible] Leon's New [illegible] First week of the Operetta "Love [illegible]." The Old Inimitable Ethiopian Farce, founded on fact, "The Old Clock. Here she goes and there she goes," arranged expressly for this company by Mr. Edwin Kelly. [illegible] Turkey in the Corn—In this [illegible] Arlington's Great Hen Convention, by particular request of many friends—Billy Crowned with the Tempest—What is Love?—Billy Nubbs the Poet; Good Old Friends—Yankee Doodle, &c. &c. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock [illegible]. Admission 25 cents. No half price. Matinee on Saturday, April 18th, commencing at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Admission for Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents.
ap12-c44-1w-is

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences ½ [illegible]
Third and last week of the accomplished young actress
MISS JANE COOMBS,
Whose performances have been nightly witnessed by LARGE AND ADMIRING AUDIENCES.
She will appear this evening, for the first time in Chicago, as LADY TEAZLE.
MONDAY EVENING, April 13th, will be presented Sheridan's great Comedy, in five acts, of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Mr. Rainford as Sir Peter Teazle; Mr. Carden as Joseph Surface; Mr. McVicker as Sir Benjamin Backbite; Mr. Myers Charles Surface; Mrs. Marble as Mrs. Candour.
The performance will conclude with a
GRAND MERRY DANCE......Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
☞ Tuesday evening, ROMEO AND JULIET, Juliet, Miss Coombs. Wednesday evening, FAZIO and the LOVE CHASE—Miss Coombs as Bianca and Constance.
☞ In rehearsal, the beautiful Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE.

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH
WILL BE PERFORMED AT
BRYAN HALL,
Tuesday Evening, April 14th, 1863,
BY THE
CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION,
With full orchestra and the following solo talent in the principal parts:
MISS ANNIE MAIN—Soprano.
MRS. CASSIE MATTESON—Contralto.
CAPT. A. B. SABIN—Tenor.
MR. J. G. LUMBARD—Bass.
The whole under the direction of
HANS BALATKA, CONDUCTOR ASSOCIATE.
Members will be given Thursday and Friday, April 9th and 10th, in which to select, without charge, their reserved seats, at Root & Cady's, commencing at 9 o'clock, Thursday morning.
On Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, the sale of the remaining reserved seats, will commence at the same place. Price $1 to each.
Tickets of admission without reserved seats, 75 cents [illegible]
Tickets of admission for sale at the Music Stores and Hotels. Book of the Oratorio for sale at the Hall on the evening of the performance. Price 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence precisely at 8 o'clock.
ap8-c30-6t

CHARITY PARTY FOR THE
BENEFIT OF
Soldiers' Families,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
GREAT WESTERN BAND,
AT BRYAN HALL, APRIL 15th, 1863.
The proceeds to be disbursed through the City War Fund Committee.
Tickets ONE DOLLAR. For sale at the Principal Hotels, Music Stores, &c., &c.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
THOMAS B. BRYAN,
GEO. W. GAGE,
COL. J. H. TUCKER,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
LUTHER HAVEN,
HON. F. C. SHERMAN,
HON. I. N. ARNOLD,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
W. E. SARGENT,
PHIL. A. HOYNE,
WM. BROSS,
J. W. SHEAHAN,
A. WORDEN,
L. BRENTANO,
JOHN L. WILSON,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
ALD. J. A. HAHN,
J. H. McVICKER,
ALD. C. L. WOODMAN,
DAVID A. GAGE.
ap8-c5-18t

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual City Election will be holden on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the election of the following officers, to wit:
MAYOR for two years.
TREASURER for two years.
COLLECTOR for two years.
ATTORNEY for two years.
RECORDER for five years.
CLERK OF THE RECORDER'S COURT for 5 years.
CLERK OF THE POLICE COURT for two years.
CHIEF ENGINEER OF FIRE DEP'T for two years.
1st ASS'T " " " "
2nd " " " "
ONE POLICE COMMISSIONER from the South Division for the term of three years.
ONE COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS from the North Division for the term of six years.
One Alderman from the Second Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Third Ward.
One Alderman from the Fourth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Fifth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Sixth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Seventh Ward.
One Alderman from the Eighth Ward.
One Alderman from the Ninth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Tenth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Eleventh Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Twelfth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Thirteenth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Fourteenth Ward.
One Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward.
One Police Constable for each Ward for the term of one year.
The polls will be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and be kept open till seven o'clock P. M., at the following places in each Ward, to-wit:
1st—Sheriff's Office, Court House.
2d—Southeast corner Clark and Jackson streets.
3d—Northeast corner State and Harrison streets.
4th—Southeast corner State and Twenty-second sts.
5th—School House, corner Archer Road and South streets.
6th—Gunsenhauser's Land Office on Canal street.
7th—Frank Rose's House on Twelfth street, near Jefferson street.
8th—Southeast corner Twelfth and Rucker streets.
9th—Mendsen's Factory corner Randolph and Ann streets.
10th—Engine House corner Washington and Clinton streets.
11th—Southeast corner Kinzie and Halsted streets.
12th—Van Born's House on Milwaukee avenue, near Rucker street.
13th—Henry Hepp's House on St. Michael street.
14th—Northwest corner Wells and Division streets.
15th—Melm's Garden on Clark street, near Chicago avenue.
16th—North Market.
A. J. MARBLE, City Clerk.
Chicago, April 10, 1863. ap11-c376-9t

THE LAST CHANCE BEFORE THE DRAFT.
19th Reg. Illinois Vol. Infantry.
I have been authorized to recruit an entire new Company for this Regiment. The non-commissioned officers of the Company are to be selected from the recruits when a full complement has been mustered in, thus giving all a chance for promotion. This is a good opportunity to enter at once into an old and splendidly drilled regiment, one that has a good reputation and stands first with the Commanding General (General W. S. Rosecrans).
The term of service of the Regiment expires in fifteen months.
The Same Bounty, Advance Pay, Regular Pay,
And allowances will be allowed to this Company as to the three years troops.
The Company will rendezvous until filled, at Chicago, and will move as soon as filled to Murfreesboro to join the Regiment. For further particulars apply to LIEUT. V. BRADFORD BELL, P. O. Box 519, Chicago,
Or at Tent in Court House Square,
Or at 3 Cook's Block, Rock Island, Illinois. Lieut. ALVAH MANSUR, 19th Illinois.

FINE CLOTHING.
B. L. FERGUSON & CO.,
37 Lake street
AND
41 & 43 Wabash avenue,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE
CLOTHING.
WE HAVE THE
BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever offered in the Chicago Market.
FINE GOODS ARE CHEAPER NOW THAN COMMON ONES.
Buyers are Invited to Examine.
B. L. FERGUSON & CO.,
37 Lake-st., and 41 & 43 Wabash-ave., Chicago.
[ap8-b635-4w p-new]

NOTICE.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
Having added a WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to our Retail Business, we are prepared to show a well selected stock for city and country trade, to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is invited, assuring them that prices shall be AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, than can be found elsewhere.
IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
May be found a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the latest styles of goods, and we take this medium of returning our thanks for the former very liberal patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
ROBERT BAMBER,
122 Lake Street.

VERY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.
WOODBURY'S
(Of Boston, Mass.)
New and Simple System of Cutting Boys' and Youth's Clothing;
Ladies can learn AT ONCE, by this PLAN, to cut and make as good a garment for boys as the best artist tailor in the land. The plan is so simple and the directions so plain, that it is readily understood and can be practiced at once.
The system, with full printed directions, will be sent by mail to any address for the sum of
ONE DOLLAR.
Agents supplied at [illegible] per dozen. Apply personally, or by letter, to PHILLIP H. RILEY, General Agent for the Western States, P. O. Box [illegible], 84 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TIMBER.—The Peshtigo Company is prepared to furnish Bills of Dimension Timber for Bridges, Elevators and Buildings of every description, at short notice. THOMAS H. BEEBE, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in Chicago and vicinity. HUTCHINSON & [illegible], No. 6 Masonic Temple.

Auction Sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] of Franklin, on TUESDAY, April [illegible] A. M., will be sold 155 cases Men's [illegible] Kip and Calf Boots, [illegible] and Ties, 40 cases Children's [illegible] Grain Boots.
ap11-c395-4t S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] corner of Franklin [illegible] DAY, April 13th, FRIDAY, April [illegible] A. M., will be sold Cloths, Cassimeres [illegible] Muslin Shirts, Brown and [illegible] Linens, Black Thread, a general [illegible] Yankee Notions and Furnishing Goods [illegible] Oil Cloths and Carpeting.
ap10 c311-1w S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—[illegible] have removed from 38 Lake st. to
Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn [illegible]
opposite the Tremont House, where we [illegible]
General Auction Business.
The above stores are the most [illegible] better adapted to an Auction [illegible] the city. We shall continue to receive [illegible] and to sell
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE
We shall give our personal attention to the
SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.
Also, to the Sale of Household Goods
At the residences of families, or will have them moved by experienced men to our [illegible] for sale if desired. We shall also continue our
REGULAR TRADE SALES OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
CASH ADVANCES MADE
☞ First class reference given.
mh31 b463-1w GILBERT & SAMPSON

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn [illegible]
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, April 15th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a fine invoice of fresh and durable goods, [illegible] part of silk, thread and cotton men's half hose, [illegible] ders, silk neck ties, very superior, cravats, [illegible] bosom shirts, colored do, lambs wool [illegible] dershirts and drawers, very fine silk [illegible] chiefs, traveling shawls, [illegible] lets, scarfs, collars; also, 600 yards of [illegible] a lot of boy's clothing. Sale without [illegible]
ap9-c381-1d GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn [illegible]
A large and splendid assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by CATALOGUE
AT AUCTION.
At the house, 239 South Sangamon street, [illegible] on THURSDAY, April 16th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] sisting of Brocatelle Parlor Suite, [illegible] Bedroom Furniture, in rosewood and [illegible] Patent Extension Dining Table, marble-top [illegible] fine oil paintings and engravings [illegible] Shakespeare and Washington, large [illegible] papier mache table, marble clock, [illegible] glasses, a splendid lot of standard [illegible] fors and mantle ornaments, brussels and [illegible] rugs and matts, glass, China and [illegible] frigerator; spring and feather beds, [illegible] ding; also, cooking and other stoves, [illegible] &c. &c. The above Furniture is all in good [illegible] and worthy the attention of housekeepers.
ap9-c382-td GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET,
Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.
AT AUCTION.
At the House 111 Wabash avenue, on WEDNESDAY, April 22nd, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell the entire furniture of the above house, consisting of a general assortment for parlor, chamber and dining-room, [illegible] and ingrain carpets, cooking and other stoves, [illegible] ery and glassware, mirrors, beds and bedding, [illegible] other mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c. &c.
ap9-c399-td GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
BY
Gore, Willson & Co.
54 LAKE STREET,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.
And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be
LARGER, BETTER SELECTED
AND
OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES
Than by any other House.
Our stock being consigned to us by
MANUFACTURERS,
To whom we make advances,
GIVES US
UNUSUAL FACILITIES
For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on
MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
fe28 a453-3m 54 Lake street, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 46 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. will give their personal attention to the sale of Real Estate in any part of the city. Parties making up their plans to sell by auction will do well to call on the subscribers.
fe24 a429-3m GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are purchasing that glowing [illegible] Merit as [illegible]
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.
There are 105,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR LIFE TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use, by its possessor.
Thus a Woman's SEWING MACHINE is the best [illegible] having the LOCK-STITCH, the ROTARY HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by mail.
mh31-c676-ly

The Florence Sewing Machine
MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,
The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,
With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery.
It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb-screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
It runs LIGHTLY, sews RAPIDLY, and is almost noiseless.
It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.
Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.
It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator.
A hemmer, all necessary tools, and "BARNUM'S SELF SEWER," which guides the work itself, [illegible] nished with each machine.
AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of work and circulars, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Post Office Box 2142, Chicago, Ill.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine,
With all new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c. &c.) is the cheapest, and best, and most beautiful of all machines for Family sewing and light manufacturing purposes. The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a pamphlet and a copy of Singer & Co's GAZETTE. I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, N. Y.
Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.
Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.
mh19 b88-4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
48 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.
Have established an office in WASHINGTON, D. C., where one of the firm will remain for the purpose of attending to all claims for
Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money.
Also, all demands before the COURT OF CLAIMS. We [illegible] the West possesses equal FACILITIES for the transaction of business, as we give
EVERY CLAIM OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION.
Letters, enclosing stamp for return postage, will receive prompt attention.

LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING.—SAMUEL S. GREELEY, [illegible] born street, having filed his bond and taken oath as Surveyor under the provisions of the City Charter, is prepared to make surveys and divisions, and to perform all duties [illegible] taining to the office of City Surveyor, [illegible]

READY—(Official.) The United States Conscription Act, or National [illegible] with a copious index for reference. [illegible] TUNE, Publisher, 122 Centre street, [illegible]

MALT. MALT. MALT.—[illegible] perior Barley Malt for sale. Address [illegible] SANDS, Columbian Brewery, Chicago.

FEED MILLS.—I am Agent for the best Iron Combined Grinding [illegible] Feed Mill now in use. They will grind [illegible] or any kind of grain for feed. They are durable, and will do the work [illegible] For particulars address S. [illegible] or call at Buttons's Hotel, corner of [illegible] lington streets.

Special Notices

MOTHERS!!
We give you five good reasons for using
Van Deusen's Worm Confections.
1—Children eat them as readily as they do candy.
2—Drive out worms thoroughly without pain.
3—Cleanse the stomach completely.
4—Cure bowel and teething complaints.
5—Restore health and vigor—give luster to the eye, color to the cheek and cheerfulness to the [illegible]
Send to the store where you trade or to the druggist and get a box. If the merchant has not our Confections get him to send to us, or where he obtains his drugs and get them. Take this out [illegible] the store with you and be sure and get our [illegible] Made by
VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS,
Kingston, Ulster County, [illegible]
☞ Price only 25 cents a box.
mh13 b769-d&w-1y-bw&w

IODINE WATER.
Pure Iodine in pure Water. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, and all those distressing and [illegible] ing maladies which arise from an enfeebled, [illegible] state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impaired [illegible] phoresis, &c.
Its genuineness as a pure solution and its success as a medicine are attested by such distinguished physicians as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Prof. [illegible] Booth, and others equally well known to science.
$1 per bottle.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, [illegible]
For sale by BLISS & SHARP,
ap6-c217-3m 144 Lake street, Chicago.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT
Has permanently located himself at 38 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the [illegible] Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, but for him, would be living a miserable [illegible] cure. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of practice and observation.
Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, Arsenic, or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.
Organic Weakness cured by a new and [illegible] method, saving both time and expense.
Office and parlors at 38 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.
mh31-b681-3m

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
Corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
R. F. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M., Oculist and [illegible] of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, [illegible] of the University College, London.
Dr. Reynolds will warrant every case [illegible] organs are perfect in formation. Surgical operations performed and artificial eyes inserted in the most skillful and scientific manner. CITY REFERENCES—[illegible] W. W. Patton, Rev. James Williams, Rev. [illegible] Everts, D. D.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—Eruptions of the Skin, Chlorosis, [illegible] Nervous Palpitations, Pains in the Side, Induration, Ulcers of the neck of the Womb, Falling of the Womb, Tumors of the Abdomen, Difficulties and Obstructions of the Monthly period, Whites, and other diseases invariably cured by MEDICAL ELECTRICITY, by THOS. MACKINNIS, Electro-Medical Institute, 93 Lake street, two doors east of Wells, Chicago. Post Office Box 897.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A
NERVOUS INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a postpaid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN positively cures Consumption, and all diseases leading to it. Call or state your case by letter, with stamp. Advice free. Delay is dangerous. Thirty-one years practice and experience. No calomel or mercury used. Medicines sent by mail or express. Office and Laboratory 244 1-2 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 77. DR. PEABODY.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!
Hall's Diptheria Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE, [illegible] OR THE MONEY REFUNDED. The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
Instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. ☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor, on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. THOMAS MACKINNIS,
of the Universities of Paris and Edinburgh, has opened the above Institute for the treatment of all Chronic diseases by the aid of Medical Electricity. [illegible] Medical Electricity when properly applied is almost an unfailing remedial agent, in diseases of the Brain and Nervous system, such as Headaches, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Chorea, Convulsions, and in diseases of the Eye and Ear. [illegible] Chronic Diarrhea, Dysentery, [illegible] Bladder and Urinary organs [illegible] Diseases of Women, Medical Electricity [illegible] French and German spoken. Office at 93 Lake street, two doors east of Wells, Chicago. Post Office Box 897.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used with never failing success by thousands of mothers.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC,
And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.
Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and it is the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, [illegible] and find that they have frequent attacks, and are very sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.
Office, 180 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4311, Chicago, Ill.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a preparation so entirely harmless, so generally approved, and so perfect in its operation, as
"CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE."
It corrects the injurious effects of other dyes, invigorates the Hair, is applied in a simple manner, operates instantaneously, does not stain the skin, and its tints are the counterfeits of Nature.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
Price, $1.00, $1.50 and $3.00 per box, according to size.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.
Price, 50 cents, $1.00, and $2.00 per bottle, according to size.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?
Convincing Testimony:
Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New York City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."
Rev. [illegible] CUSTER, New York City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spots."
Rev. J. H. CORNELL, New York City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."
Rev. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."
Rev. [illegible], Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."
Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich street, New York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

Special Notices.

MOTHERS!!!

[illegible]

Van Deusen's Worm Confections:

[illegible]

VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

☞ Price only 25 cents a box.

IODINE WATER. Pure Iodine in pure Water. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all those distressing and afflicting diseases which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure or [illegible] &c.

[illegible] Prof. E. H. Parker, Prof. J. C. [illegible] and others equally well known to science.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by ELLIS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other Diseases, THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.

Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a vegetable, which is a positive cure. Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense. Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

CARD TO THE LADIES.—All [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq. Bedford, Kings County, New York.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible] Consumption, and all diseases [illegible] Thirty-one years practice and experience. [illegible] Office and Laboratory 244 1-2 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 71.

DR. PEABODY.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! [illegible] Diptheria Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE IN ALL CASES, OR THE MONEY REFUNDED. The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE. THOMAS MACKINTOSH [illegible]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Keeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible] Office, 106 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Dr. D. H. KEELY, Post Office Box 601, Chicago, Ill.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a preparation so eminently [illegible] CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. [illegible] J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. [illegible]

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony:

[illegible]

Certificates

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO.,

CHICAGO, March 2, 1863.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a

General Banking and Exchange Business.

We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers.

We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent. when ordered in amounts of $500 and upwards, and of three per cent. on amounts of $100.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS & CO.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 24th day of May, A. D. 1862.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 53 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

President—S. H. FLEETWOOD.

[illegible]

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.

DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

H. DOOLITTLE, BANKER, 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Deposits received. Exchange bought and sold and every facility for the transaction of all business pertaining to Banking.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO. Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chicago. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

State Bank of Iowa money converted into United States Treasury Notes at par or New York Exchange at not over ½ the premium on presentation at our counter.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR DESIGNS, MODELS, and PRINTING OF TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 23, 1863.

Proposals are hereby invited for Designs for Treasury Notes to be issued under the act approved March 3d, 1863.

Proposals will be received for the denominations of 10's, 20's, 50's, 100's, 500's, 1,000's and 5,000's, the right being reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to omit any of the above denominations from accepted offers, or to substitute the designs of one denomination for those of another, or to use them interchangeably, or to alter their legends.

The designs must be national in their character, and preference will be given, under equal circumstances, to such as have not been used, in whole or in part, upon any currency, bond, certificate, or other representative of value. [illegible]

Proposals must be for both the obverse and reverse of the notes. The obverse must prominently present the words "TREASURY NOTE," with the following or similar legend: "Two years after date the United States will pay to bearer fifty dollars, with interest at five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, as follows:

On the first day of October, 1863, one dollar and fifty cents.

On the first day of April, 1864, one dollar and fifty cents.

On the first day of October, [illegible]

On the reverse there must be two tablets to contain the following legends, or such others of about the same number of words as may be substituted by the Secretary:

1st. "This note will be exchanged by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, or any specially designated depository of the United States for United States notes equal in amount to its face value and interest to last date of interest payment;" or "This note is a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for its face value, without interest."

2d. "Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass any imitation or alteration of this note; and every person having in possession a plate or impression made in imitation of it, or any paper made in imitation of that on which the note is printed, is guilty of felony, and liable to fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years at hard labor."

Proposals will be received until the 15th day of April, and must in all cases be accompanied by models or illustrative drawings.

Proposals may be made for designs alone, or for one or more dies, or for the entire work of engraving and printing. If the proposals are for the entire work the price must be separately stated for furnishing the dies, for making the plates (including all cost for re-touching) for printing per 1,000 impressions of four notes each, and for paper per 1,000 sheets, and a sample of the paper proposed to be used, with the name of the maker thereof, must accompany the proposals. Proposals must also state the length of time required after acceptance of a bid before deliveries will commence, and thereafter the number of thousand impressions that will be delivered daily.

If the proposals are for the entire work they must also state at which of the following post offices the impressions will be delivered, properly packed for transmission, free of any charge for package or delivery, viz: at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo, New York, or Boston.

The Secretary reserves the right to accept designs only and cause the engraving to be done by other parties than those making the proposals, or to accept designs and dies and cause the transferring and printing to be done by others, or to reject a part or all of any proposal, as may be for the interest of the Government.

In all cases of accepted bids the designs and dies, together with all rolls, bed-pieces, plates, or other copies thereof, must be the sole and exclusive property of the United States. Those rejected will be returned to the respective bidders.

In the selection of designs special attention will be given to security against counterfeiting and alterations.

Proposals and designs must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury and plainly endorsed "Designs and Proposals for Treasury Notes," and will be opened on the 15th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Sealed Proposals are invited until 12 M. of the 18th day of April, 1863, for furnishing to the Subsistence Department 4,000 head of Beef Cattle.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of April, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct.

The cattle to average at least 1,300 pounds gross, and no cattle to weigh less than 1,000 pounds.

Any person desiring to bid for a less number than 4,000 should so state it in his bid.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Proposals from contractors who have failed to comply with former bids, from disloyal persons, and from those who are not present to respond to their bids, will not be considered.

Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or such other funds as Government may have for disbursement.

All bids to be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two persons and directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The responsibility of the persons signing the guarantee must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bids which do not comply with the above will be rejected.

THE UNION BRIDGE BUILDING Committee will receive sealed proposals until the 25th day of April for building a bridge across Bureau Creek, 3½ miles north of Princeton Station, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Said bridge to be 35 ft. main span, resting on two stone piers; approaches to same about 75 ft. Also, one bridge 35 ft. span. Contractors to furnish material and give ample security for due performance of contract. Cash paid on completion. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Priestley & Carpenter, Princeton, Ill.

JAMES ROSS, Chairman.

C. M. PRIESTLEY, Secretary.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

No. 139 South Water st., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE.

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

157 South Water Street. 157,

MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
BURLAPS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY.

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

☞ Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

LOTTERIES.—John A. Morris & Co.'s Delaware State Lottery will be drawn in Wilmington Delaware, Every Wednesday and Saturday During the year. Prizes range from $2 to $25,000. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Atkins Lucinda mrs
Adams Mary mrs
Adams Maria mrs
Abbe Sophronia mrs
Ackley Helen miss 2
Agnew Margaret miss
Allen R C mrs
Anderson Eliza mrs
Anthony Matilda
Armstrong Eliza mrs
Arkdale Eliza miss
Archard Eliza miss 2
Ashley Stephen mrs
Ayers Mary mrs
Austin Eliza mrs

B

Baker Eliza miss 2
Baley Frank miss 2
Baley Sophia miss
Baker Alice miss
Babbitt Delilah miss
Bailey Kate
Baily Emily E
Ballard Mary miss
Balk Magdalen mrs
Baldwin C miss
Barger Eliza mrs
Barger Charlotte miss
Barker Mollie A miss
Barber Maria P mrs
Barclay Lucien mrs
Barns Hellen S mrs
Barne A N mrs
Barnard Ada mrs
Barry Catherine F mrs
Baxter Eliza 2
Baxter Eliza mrs
Baxter Eliza O
Battle George mrs
Brady Fanny miss
Bradford Jane mrs
Brasil M M miss
Brant Eliza mrs
Boone Anna mrs 2
Brunker J C mrs
Briggs Elvira P mrs
Briggs Lucy D miss
Bristol Henry mrs
Bristol R C mrs
Brooks Julia mrs
Brown Louisa mrs
Bruce Annie mrs
Brown Martha mrs
Beam A C mrs
Belknap Mary J miss
Bell Mary miss
Bellamy Elizabeth mrs
Benjamin Eliza mrs
Best Martha C mrs
Benedict Angie mrs
Bissell Lizzie P mrs
Brindell Mary miss
Bishop Cornelia mrs
Bishop Annie mrs
Billard Annie miss
Blakely Cornelia H mrs
Blanchard E B mrs
Bliss Amelia miss
Bless W A mrs
Blaisdell Lydia Ann mrs
Blake J M mrs
Bohlen Caroline mrs
Boles Mary J mrs 2
Bolan Catherine mrs
Bonman F R mrs capt
Boyd Jane miss
Brown H W miss
Brown Martin mrs
Bunker Dell miss
Buckner Emeline
Bullham Matilda A miss
Buckley Ellen miss
Burke J A mrs
Byrne J mrs
Burges S M mrs
Burns Catherine mrs
Byrne Bridget miss
Buskirk Elizabeth
Byers Lucinda miss
Butterfield M E mrs

C

Cairnduff Maria mrs
Campbell Charlotte C
Campbell Mary miss
Campbell Ellen mrs
Contine Laura mrs
Canbon Annie miss
Cary G W mrs
Carpenter Samuel mrs
Carpenter George mrs
Carr S P mrs
Carver Laura A miss
Carroll T C
Casey Catharine mrs
Carswell Nelson mrs
Carney Mary miss
Castle Louisa miss
Cary Fidelle miss
Cercon Elizabeth miss
Chaloner Emma miss
Champion Clara miss
Childers Charlotte mrs
Chase Wilson mrs
Chase Charles miss
Church Mary miss
Clayton Anna mrs
Clancy Julia mrs
Clark R F mrs
Clarke W E mrs
Clarke S D mrs 2
Cobo Mary mrs
Colby Mary mrs
Comerron Maria mrs
Cole M C mrs
Connell Pat mrs
Conyne F miss
Cook Louisa mrs
Coryle Annie miss
Cox Henry mrs
Corbius Maggie miss
Cox Jemima mrs
Cossitt Mary E miss
Crane Minnie miss
Crafts Amanda mrs 2
Creel John mrs
Cummings Mary miss
Cullard J P mrs
Cutting Mary Ann mrs
Cushman C mrs
Curtis Bacon W mrs
Curtis Sarah M miss

D

Datcheler D B mrs
Dane L M miss
Daly, C P miss
Daniels Joel mrs
Daugherty M C miss
Degley Patrick mrs
Davis A J miss
Davis W H mrs
Davis S mrs
Davis M J mrs
Dean M J mrs
DeForrest Cordelia
DePing Lucy L mrs
Dempsed Libbie G miss
Devine Wm mrs
Dickinson I D mrs
Dickerson May mrs
Decker M M mrs
Dolin Pauline R mrs
Doll Sarah Beers mrs
Doran Biddy miss 3
Douglas Nellie miss
Dougall Naomi miss
Doyle Mary mrs
Doyle Mary miss
Drummond A M J miss
Drake B B mrs
Dowd Ellen mrs
Drake Rhoda miss
Doyle Sarah mrs
Doyle Margaret miss
Doffs Josephine mrs
Dannigan Bridget miss
Duffy Annie miss
Duel Helen miss
Dunn Loretta L miss
Duffield Mary mrs
Dunlap Jennie mrs

E

Egenars Maria D miss
Elliott Mary Ann mrs
Elson Ellen miss
Elkins Hetta M mrs
Eldred Norman mrs
Elam S J miss
Emerson Lizzie mrs
Evans Maria mrs
End Louisa F mrs

F

Fagan Catherine miss
Farel Mary
Faulkner John mrs
Ferris Mary mrs
Farlin Eliza
Fitzgerald Mary miss
Firman Margret miss
Flood Mary miss
Flynn Susan
Foley Thos mrs
Ford Bridget miss
Ford Lizzie miss
Fox Henrietta mrs 2
Foster Geo mrs
Foster Olive M mrs
Foster E A mrs
French E mrs
French Annie M miss
Freeman E C mrs
Fumer Nancy miss
Funston J miss
Fulton Mary miss

G

Gage Mary C mrs
Gallagher Sarah mrs
Gavin Catherine miss 2
Gaston A E miss
Garfield Caroline
Gault C A mrs
Gerard Samuel mrs
Gams Martha A mrs
George mrs
Gerran Bridget miss
Gibson Eliza mrs
Gillespie Catherine mrs
Gilbert Jennie miss 2
Glacey Celia miss
Gortschins John H mrs
Goodrich Martha
Goodman Helen M mrs
Goss E M miss
Gosselin Rebecca miss
Goof Frances miss
Gould E H miss
Gray Ann miss
Graham S F mrs
Graham Susan mrs
Gregg C A miss
Gregorie Malcom mrs
Guild Rufus B mrs
Gubbins Mary G mrs
Guerin Mary miss
Guerin Catherine miss

H

Hallowell Jonathan L mrs
Haffert Anne
Haggett Mary A mrs
Halligan Wm mrs
Haggard Belle C miss
Hallowell Elizabeth S mrs
Haight Eliza mrs
Halloran Ellen
Hale R mrs
Hale Martha L mrs
Hale Alfred mrs
Hale Roseanna miss
Hammell R K mrs
Hatchell N J mrs
Hanahan Frank mrs
Harris Emma M
Haver Kate mrs
Hays R S mrs
Hayes Lizzie miss
Hayes Elizabeth miss
Hayward Emma C miss
Haynes Jane mrs
Heaford W H mrs
Henfeld John mrs
Heffenan Johanna mrs
Hendricks H A mrs
Henderson Wm mrs
Hewitt Ruth H miss
Hevilling S miss
Hicks Sarah P mrs
Hickey Mary miss
Hill Sarah J mrs
Hills P C mrs
Hoaglan John C mrs
Holmes Angie A miss
Holmes Mollie miss
Hopkins mrs
Hommen Maria miss
Hooker Alice G miss
Hoopes Mary miss
Hopkins Henry mrs
Horn Carrie miss
Howard E A mrs
Howard Harriet
Howard Ann mrs
Hudson Chas H mrs
Hughes Ellen miss
Hunt Samuel mrs
Humphrey J mrs
Humble M A mrs
Huntington H L mrs
Humphrey H L mrs

J

James Rebecca miss
Jennings Fannie miss
Jewett Jno H mrs
Johnson Harriet mrs
Johnson Delia mrs
Johnston T M mrs

K

Keohane Catherine mrs
Keating Elizabeth mrs
Kelton Mary J miss
Keshoe Lucy M mrs
Kemper Mary B mrs
Kellogg Laura A miss
Kelehan Ellen miss
Kelly Della miss
Kelly Catherine
Kittleson Nelia miss
Kilmoon Jane C mrs
Kilcoin Mary miss
Kibbie Harriet mrs
Kibbe Harriet mrs
Kilbourne Jennie mrs
King Katie mrs
Knox Clara G mrs
Knapp Maud A mrs

L

Ladin Rosy miss
Lake Mary miss
Langdon Clara mrs
Langlees Rosetta miss
Lashbrook John mrs
Lawton Maria miss
Lawton Mary A mrs
Lawrence Libbie miss
Lawrence Sarah mrs
Lawler Mary A mrs
Lemoine Harriet miss
Leechney Anna miss
Lee Sarah mrs
Lewis Martha A miss
Lewis A M mrs
Lester J mrs
Lines Mary mrs
Little Hattie miss
Locke Mary A miss
Locke Hannah L miss
Locke Mary miss
Loomis Jas G mrs
Loveless Allie A
Dozier Frances E miss
Loughan Margret miss 4
Lyman C L mrs
Linch John mrs

Mc

McCabe Margaret mrs
McCarthy Mary mrs
McLeland Ann miss
McClellan Clara E miss
McCue Jane
McEvatz S H mrs
McGuffe Margret miss
McIntyre Carrie M miss
McKinney Kate mrs
McLeish Wm mrs
McLeon Ann mrs
McNabb Mary miss 2
McNabb Mary J miss
McMullen mrs
McPherson Kate M miss
McPetridge Amanda mrs
McQuaid Mary A miss

M

Maher Mary J mrs
Mansfield Hannah M mrs
Mann Ellen miss
Marsh Henrietta miss
Marx Agnes mrs
Martin Emma mrs
Martin Henrietta miss
Martin Elizabeth mrs
Martin Lizzie miss
Mason Jas mrs
Maynard mrs
Mason H L mrs
Mercer Henry mrs
Merritt Philomela mrs
Miller Dorothea mrs 2
Mills Lottie miss
Mills Charlotte miss
Milligan A A mrs
Miles Harriet N miss
Miller Robert W mrs
Miller Fannie miss
Minton Ann mrs
Monroe Mary mrs
Mobley Catherine
Morgan L W miss
Morris Richard B mrs
Mott Adeline D mrs
Munn Asa B mrs
Mungle Eliza Beth mrs
Murphy B mrs
Murphy Eliza

N

Newbower Barbary mrs
Nichols Alsina mrs
Norton Kate miss
North Aida G miss
Nye Rena miss

O

Olmstead Frank miss
Ogg Emeline mrs
Otis Lavinia mrs
Osborn Albert mrs
O'Burn Elizabeth
O'Connor Mary A miss

P

Packard Eder N mrs 2
Panton Vesta J mrs
Palmer Sarah mrs
Parrish Mary E mrs
Patrick Fannie miss
Perkins Clara H miss
Pettibone Martha miss
Peter Mina miss 2
Platt Mary miss
Pickens Martha mrs
Power Johanna
Poulson Margaret mrs
Pratt Newson mrs
Price Sarah E miss
Price Eveline miss

Q

Quackenbush F J mrs

R

Randall Judy mrs
Ray Jennie E miss
Reynolds Ann miss
Reynolds Mary miss
Retterer Lina miss
Rennerson Caroline miss
Renell Anna E miss
Reece Wm mrs
Refsnider Emma miss 2
Reece Carrie miss
Richards Harriet mrs
Rickerson A M mrs
Rigby John mrs
Riley Kate miss
Roberts Margaret mrs
Robinson Sarah L mrs
Robinson Nellie
Rowland Jennie B mrs 2
Rutley Armanda mrs
Ross Ann mrs

S

Saloman Sarah miss
Samuel F C miss
Sanenberg Mary J mrs 2
Sanderson K miss 2
Savage Mary A miss
Sawyer Martha
Sanford Josephine mrs
Sanderson F mrs
Saxton Maggie mrs
Scoville Samuel mrs
Scott Mary A mrs
Scott Mary mrs
Scott Silas L mrs 2
Seger Annie mrs
Shank Emily mrs
Sherlock Mary miss
Shea Elizabeth
Shepardson mrs
Shivers Mary mrs 2
Sheerin Catharine miss
Sherwood Chas L mrs
Simon Louisa mrs
Silberthau Hannah miss
Skinner Sarah miss
Speale W H mrs
Shreif J G mrs
Snider Alonzo mrs
Smith Augusta M miss 4
Smith J B mrs
Smith Delia miss
Smith S J mrs 2
Smith Ella
Smith Jennie miss
Smith Olive Jane mrs 2
Smith M A mrs
Smith Mary L miss
Smith George J mrs
Soraghan Elizabeth mrs
Sorrell Julia miss
Spooner Harriet F miss
Spooner Harriet C miss
Spencer Mary miss
St George Fannie miss
St Clair Aggie miss
Stagman Mary miss
Stannard Wm B mrs
Stebbins Nellie mrs
Stanton Agnes miss
Stearns Clara C miss
Stevens Clara L miss
Stewart H miss
Stewart Francis H mrs
Stevens Jeremia miss
Stevens J D
Stillwell F K miss
Styles Sarah miss
Sullivan Ann mrs
Sullivan Catherine
Swift S B mrs
Sutcliffe Lizzie miss
Sanderlin Louisa miss
Sweeney Bridget miss

T

Taylor Ida
Tait John W mrs
Taylor Rosena M mrs
Taylor Alice mrs
Tees Emily D mrs
Thies Elizabeth mrs
Thayer Marcia mrs
Thayer Eliza mrs
Thistlethwaite mrs
Tilloston Manerva miss
Tabbitts Maggie miss 2
Thomas E J mrs
Thorpe Libbie miss
Thayer Clara miss
Tobey Martha mrs
Tucker Cornelia mrs
Tuttle L G mrs
Tucker Hannah mrs
Tuttle W M mrs
Tucker Martha mrs
Tucker Martha mrs
Twoomey Maggie mrs

U

Underwood Lucy mrs
Upton Jane mrs

V

Van Vessel Sarah mrs
Valentine J C mrs
Vanlauegel [illegible]
Vaughn Ella miss

W

Waite Emma mrs
Walker Tillie P
Wall Mary B mrs
Wallace Katie E A mrs 2
Walker Thomas mrs
Ward Annette mrs
Warner Henry E mrs
Waterman D mrs
Watson J B mrs
Watson F P mrs
Watkins Sarah mrs
Weldon Frank G miss 2
Welch Mary miss
Whitney Wm F mrs
Whitbeck Nelson mrs
Wilmarth James mrs
Wilcox M miss
Wilson Carrie miss
Wilder N P mrs
Wing Louisa
Winter Nellie M miss
Winter Anne mrs
Williams A D miss
Williams E H miss
Wilson Jennie mrs
Wilson Solomon mrs
Wilson Louisa miss
Woodruff Hannah mrs
Woodruff Eliza A miss
Woodworth Mary J mrs
Woodman E A miss
Woods May A mrs
Wood Stephen R mrs
Wood Blanch miss
Wright Jennie miss
Wright Lavenia mrs
Wright Sara miss 2

Y

Young Hannah M mrs
Young Emma L mrs
Young Eliza
Yeager Mary M mrs
Young Mary mrs
Youngmire A mrs

Initials.

Miss L B, Madison street

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allis John E
Avery A M
Austin A W
Ashley A G
Ashworth Chas
Adams Chester
Avery Chas
Ackley C C
Axman David
Adams E F
Ackerly Richard
Allen Saml B
Avery G B
Anderson Thos 2
Ackerman Geo H
Arnold Jacob
Arnold Jas W
Anderson J
Anthony James
Anderson Jas
Alverson Josiah
Almes John
Angus John D
Arthur W H capt
Allen Wm H
Alexander W D
Ash Michael
Abberry [illegible]
Abbott & Kingman
Alexander [illegible] col
Austin W W

B

Bates B Z
Bartlett Alex
Baker Nara S
Babcock O M
Banyon A
Baker & Stevens
Barrett A C
Bassett Chas H
Barrett Chas
Baker C
Bailey Chas
Barclay D L
Bothwell David
Burton E M J
Burrow D E or J
Barlow Edward
Baxter Richard
Babcock S P
Babcock T
Barnett H
Barnes H P
Baldwin H A
Bliss Geo H
Bittinger Geo W
Bell Geo
Bender J W
Beal J D
Beardsley J J
Benjamin J G
Barnes & Brake
Brown J A
Bruce Mr Lake st 2
Boice L
Brown Mr
Brown M M
Brophy M T
Brainard L M
Brown Lewis A
Bristol L W
Brokan W S
Bruce Alonzo 2
Bradley & Metcalf
Bolter A
Brainard & Mather 2
Bryan B F dr
Brown Bertha
Branchman & Rapp
Brown B F
Bruce B F
Bradley C
Brown & Chaire
Brink Perry
Bailey Jas
Barton Wm A
Batcham Wm
Barton Wm H
Baker M C
Bartholomew Jno
Ballou M B
Bassie Mr
Blackman Joshua 2
Bennett J H 2
Bisbee Junius
Benhaus Jas
Blanks Jas
Bell Joseph
Berry John
Bennett Jno C
Belfeite Wm
Blecher Wm F
Blakesfeld Wm
Bennet Walter
Beecher Lewis
Benson W C
Bott D & C
Bradley David
Brown E S
Bradley Richard
Brown S H
Bogue D B
Brown D C
Brown Frederick
Brunton Samuel
Bowne Gersham
Boynton Geo
Brewster T P
Brewster T D
Bark Henry
Boutwell Prof
Bromley Henry
Boyle Geo
Boon Isaac
Bruce A
Buckley Maurice
Burgess Wm T
Bunbury Wm D
Burns Wm
Burgess W T
Bumford Wm
Burk Wm
Burnham John
Burkhout W B 2
Butler Jos
Burnham F W
Byron Hedge L
Butterworth H
Byrn H B
Blanchard Marvin
Branson M V B
Blommett Mc 2
Benson Julius
Blake & Elliott
Billow Fred B
Bilings Wm
Blatherwick Norman
Billings & Co
Birney & Mariner
Benjamin Almon M
Bennett D B
Beckwith Root
Birdie Patrick
Bicknel E
Blout Almer
Belote Elmer
Bennett E A
Belknap Stephen
Branson J L
Brown Ira
Bower J L
Branston John
Brooks L A
Bower John
Brundage Lewis
Bransfield W B
Bradbury Wm B
Browning Wm
Bond Wm
Brown Wm M
Boyer C E 2
Brodie Chas Master
Bruffett Chas
Brooks C H
Boyle Patrick
Bullock S S
Bisch G B dr
Burroughs E
Buckley Thos
Butler E C
Buckner A C
Bushnell N
Butter Oliver M
Butler O B 2
Bushnell mr
Burger D G
Brand D R
Brent Chas A

C

Casey James
Carl James
Cole J D
Cathcart Jacob
Carter James
Carmody John
Cathcart J S
Caswell Nelson
Calvit John
Carroll Walter S
Cash Herin
Culvert Wm H
Cahill Hyran
Campbell W
Carey mr
Clark W H
Claflin Lee
Chapman N E
Clark & co O W
Childs Otis
Cleveland C T
Clark Caleb S
Clark C M
Clarke dr
Clark E H
Cleveland D F
Chapel D A
Clemens S A
Clow David
Chandler Francis
Clark Semore
Cristopher E M
Clough Robt
Clark Geo H
Clancey Richd
Clark Thos
Cooper Edward A
Cook Edwin M
Cole Festus B
Coy Frank D
Coyne Francis
Cox T Lewis
Cowan Thomas
Coleman George
Conery G A
Colligen J M
Cowles George D
Collins Timothy 2
Condit Geo A
Cottell T G M
Conary G A
Cogswell J B
Curry Peter 2
Clarke L J 2
Campbell Waterman Hamilton & Story
Cass A B
Campbell C C
Cady Chester C
Cassedy R Z
Cain Danl
Cards E R
Cassell R
Clark S A
Crossman G H
Castan Fred
Carter T S
Capbell G C
Carrell Geo B
Chase Elish
Cloud Geo J
Crowe Jas
Colby J S
Condon Jas
Core J H
Colleus J B
Cornell J L
Crowley Thos
Copeland J D
Cook & co J W
Cozens G A
Cleover Jonathan L 2
Cochran John
Conner John
Cordias John
Corrigan Wm
Crandall A L
Curtis Charles H
Crocker Orlen
Crane Danford B
Cresson Dennis
Curren David
Croisenburg Emanuel 2
Cuyler E B
Criswell Robert M 2
Cushing G W
Crozer Samuel
Custer George
Cating G H
Cragin H B
Culton J W J
Crisey John T
Crandall W J
Colby A J & co
Case Jas S
Chase G M & co
Clark Thos
Chambers J B
Champlin J B
Chamberlin J D
Church J F
Clark John S
Clarke Wm C
Chapin John
Clark W
Clarke W H
Clark Wm H
Charlton Wm
Chamberlain E & co
Collins John
Commons William H
Colter Wm
Cooper Lionell J
Conrad L
Cory Milow F
Culloton Michl
Conncer mr
Conlan Peter
Coademan Christian
Colehour C W
Colson Charles W
Colbert & Barker
Kline
Colbern Ephriam
Colburn E D 2
Crowley W F
Crowley William C
Cummings Michael
Cone S F
Conklin A J
Corchoran B F
Cruse Joseph
Cole A C
Coggshall Chas P
Cook Chas M
Cole C C
Cook Chas
Conllon Charlie
Conomy John M
Castleman wool dealer

D

Dargan John
Davenport Ira E
Dillon J H capt
Dixon John
Daly John J
Delap John
Davey John B
Demen John
Dixon Jos H
Davis John dr
Derby Wm M
Denison W G
Davis W T
Davis Nelson J
Davis M J
Daggett Marshall
Dequindra A L
Dickinson A P
Danly H M
Demes Bernard
Day Samuel S
Dalmer Chas
Ditts Chas
Dixon dr Rod
Day Patrick
Dunehigh Denis
Danubey Danl
Davis R A
Davis Eugene D
Davis D J
Davis E C
Delaney Fred N
Davis Saml M
Devoe Samuel F
Dickinson E F rev
Dimick B
Deacon Geo
Degraff Tasem B
Derkes Geo
Davis Garrett B
Davenport Geo
Digby Theo
Davis T T
Degroot Hallsted
Davis J E
Davis H B
Davis J P
Decondras S P
Delano Jas Z
Deciercy J
Dane J F
Donovan Jas
Douglas John M
Dowlin John
Dunphy Jno M
Dalezal Jos
Downey Morris
Dowd John
Donohoe Jno H
Donohoe Michl
Doyle Lawrence
Dunan Louis
Dunlevy Michael
Donoher Mat C
Debus Henry
Dow A
Darkin Anthony J
Dodge & Bros
Drummond D A
Dunham Benj
Dorsey Allen
Durkin Anthony
Duffy Peter
Dowlan P M
Dolan Chas M 3
Doubles P A
Donnelly Patrick
Dorval Edwd
Durr Stephen A
Drake Francis
Dotey E D
Dutche Frederick
Drake Frederick H
Douglas Thos L
Doyle J E Parker
Dow J C & co 3
Duffy Saml
Dunlop Jas
Darkee J T
Doll Godfrey

E

Enes A M
Ewer A J D
Ethen N
Erdel Barney
Ely D M & Co
Egan C B
Edwards Chas G
Edwards Richd
Elston Danl T
Erikson Elias
Ely B S W
Edwards F
Eggleston Sam G
Elston Dan
Eccles David
Estee T C
England Geo
Elett Geo
Ender J S
English J W
Elfeldt J B H
Elliott Jno
Elson Wm
Ellacott Wm
Ellis W C
Ellsworth L P
Edward mr
Elliot Wm St George dr
Esselstyne Smith

F

Fowler B W mr
Ford Oliver S
Ferguson Alex 2
Foster A H
Franklin capt
Florence C
Frawley Park
Flood D F
Flaherty Edw F
Fox Edw B
Fowler B
Foss S F
Foster Thos
Fisk Fred
Foster Henry A
Fuller Henry M
Forrest Judge D
French Irvin
Fortrand Henry
Fay Jacob
Furlong Jas
Ford J S P
Frasier C J
Fogarty Jno
Frank Jno
Fleming Jno
Ford Jno mr
Forsyth Jno
Forest Wm E
Footner Wm
Freeman Walter
Flint E S
Flint Wm
Fraser Wm
Forsyth Mark
Fyfe Jno P
Ferguson mr
Fisher Anthony
Benholt
Farnan Chas H
Fisher A & Co
Farwell Chas
Fairman D B
Fisher David C
Farmer Fred
Farnan Francis L
Fiedeland J G
Farrell H J
Fitzsimons Jas 2
Fasher Jefferson
Farnsworth Jas Orbon
Falkner Jno
Fish Jno D
Fellows Jno
Farwell Jno H
Farr Jno jr
Freely Jno
Farrar Jno N
Falkner Wm
Fagay Luke
Fitch M N
Finley M
Fisher M C
Fangan B W

G

Gaston Nelson
Giggs O F
Gates Caleb
Gere Edw W 2
Gallagher Conneil
Galin Denl
Glassmire D G
Gale D C
Galloway P S
Gardner Sylvester
Gaylord Sylvanus
Gilmartin Geo
Gates H N
Glade H O
Glen Hugh
Gesner Jno H
Gesner Jno H
Glancy Jno
Goble Mike
Glen Jno
Gardner Wm H
Gardiner Wm B
Gay L J
Godfrey David
Griswold & Talcott
Goodrich C
Gorman Patk
Good P G
Green R C
Green Francis
Green Samuel S
Greaves Geo
Gosselin Stephen
Graves Henry
Gubbins Geo J
Gramman Jas
Green Jno W
Green Wm
Greenhalgh J R
Grantham E
Green W J
Green B V
Guthrie Alex W
Green & Clayton
Green Jno S
Goldman E 3

H

Hanley Jos W
Harbottle Wm Penn
Harper Walter
Hannan John
Hardy J W
Hannah Jas S
Hayden Jas
Hardy J W
Harrie J M R
Harmen J W doctor
Harrington Henry
Hardy H
Hayward Gay
Harris Thos
Harland Geo H
Haynes Sidney C
Hawkes S W
Hardy Robt
Huston D W
Hatch D S
Harris & Bro
Hawkins & Taylor
Hansen O
Harelly Ben
Hall E W Dr 3
Herbert L
Harty Ed
Hall Wm
Hale Mr
Heneberey Jno
Heverron Jos
Hall Jno F
Haley Jno
Henricks Jos A
Haleron John
Hearns J G Cpt
Hall J B Capt
Halpin James
Herrick Gardner
Haines Frank
Hale Sted H
Hall E J
Hammond Carl
Haneghan Pat
Hall P A
Hagard W H
Heel S R
Higgins L H Lt
Hill A J
Hickman Amos
Hugg Augustus F L 2
Hicks Chas
Hill Ed
Hill E E
Higans Francis
Hickey Thomas P
Hix Geo
Howell Geo
Hilton Thos
Hillard H A
Hyatt Hemanly
Hiller Jacob A
Hill J M
Hill Jas C
Hyde Leslie R
Henely Jacob
Hudson Marshall B
Holbrook L S
Hoyt W B
Hutting Wm
Hewes Wm
Hosmer John
Norton John
Hebert John N
Huffman John N
Holsey James
Hoes James
Hutchinson J B
Hoare Thos B
Howard Jas B
Humphries Jas
Howland Hiram J
Hubbard J F
Holmes H C
Holbrook Theodore
Hoyt Fred
Hubbard Eugene
Hudson Fred
Hoag Royal M
Hunt Ezra
Huges D D
Hoyt Chas P
Howard Cornelius
Harlin Alex M
Hofley B F
Hunter E J Dr
Humphrey, Pegram & Co
Hyman B

I

Ives G A 2
Inglis A F

J

James John J
James John
Jacobs Thos
Jaxon John
Jeansey Wm
Jenkins Benj L
Jewett John F
Jones Fred
Jones Samuel J
Jones C H
Jones Wm
Jones F
Johnson Chas S
Johnson & Bishop
Johnson Alfred
Johnson Publisher of Book
Johnson James E
Johnson Henry C
Johnson Jas
Johnson F P
Johnson S B
Jordon James 2
Joyce & Moulton
Justus Henry
Jodyn A J rev
Judd S L
Jordan T H

K

Klees M
King Wm L
Kilbourn Wm L
Kennedy Wm M
Kilcoigne John
Kepler Wm M
Kirk Wm
King John
Kinsley John
Kelly John
Kean Joseph
Kean Joseph
King John W
Keller C
Kating P C
Knapp Cyrus
King Danl capt
Kees John P
King John
Killcoyne John
Knoulton James
King J T
Kribben Bertrand D
Kehoe Thomas
Kerina F
Kramer John W
Kelly mr

L

Lascelle & Deurus
Leyton Ed D
Lartin L J
Lark Wm
Little Jacob D
Lavy H M
Lebkton Jas M
Lipton Henry J
Lawrence J S
Laing Jas
Lillie J A
Lightner Jno T
Lindsey Jno W
Leonard Julius
Lilly Jno
Lalley Jno O D
Leonard Jno J
Lewis Wm
Leonard Wm H
Lanning Wm P
Livingston Christian
Linton R J
Lightham E
Leppert Chas C
Lent Chas
Lawther A B
Lee Frank
Lampels Stephen
Lennon Samd D
Leahy Thos F
Legg Geo
Lenox Jno F
Lilly
Lilly Jno O D
Lerick Jno
Lemson Wm T
Lemson O L
Lanne Wm
Lane Wm
Leahey Wm
Lambert Luther G
Lewis T
Lawton Edwin R
Langan Geo T
Lawrence Henry
Lawrence Humes O
Lomback B L
Lyon Burr W
Lloyd A O
Lovrell Geo
Lombard E L
Londonderry D S
Lord T T
Lyons Mich
Lawlor Jno B
Lolian Jas
Legion Wm

Mc

McMullen J C
McKay John
McRoberts John
McIntosh W A
McGuire J
McCartie W D
McCormick W
McFadden Wm T
McDonald Wm 2
McCallum Neilson B
McDonnell Austin
McCort Charles
McCauley D
McBride Alex
McGovern Phil Ipp
McGuire Rich'd
McCall J
McCally E B
McBie R W
McTaggart Daniel
McCarthy Daniel
McGann Michael
McCann Geo
McDuffie Geo
McAllister H H
McGill John
McClure Daniel
McKenzie Henry
McKillop Hugh
McDonald H C
McDonald Thomas
McKernan J C capt
McIlhosa J
McKernan Jas
McGuire Jas
McTorson Jas 2
McNeeley Jas
McGarry Jas
McClintock Jno A
McDermott John
McGown John

M

Muller W dr
Miller L
Mitchell L B
Miller & Parker
Mills L R
Miller M M
Millbury J M
Miller John
Mills John A
Miller A rev
Martin Neal K
Maley Thos
Marten Geo
Masters Thos
Meagher Geo R
Maxwell Geo
Merriman H T
Merrill H C
Mercer H A
Maguess John
Marcy H K
Mathews H F
Mamour A [illegible]
Merrill S A dr
Meckler J S
Mahony Jerry
Mears J Y
Manly Jas F
Manly Jas
Manning John
Maloray W N
Mathew John
Machem Wm
Metzger J F
Marten N
Madden A J
Marsch M M
Marron Owen
May A W
Miner Childs
Marsh Oliver
Masterson F
Martell Chas
Mahoney P J capt
Mason Peter
Martin Patrick
Melot Ranzier
Mulleby Ellis
Madden Richard
Mann E B 2
Mason Stephen
Marsh S W
Mattord Fred
Madison G
Mallo Fread
Mary F J
Manuell John
Merriman Henry
Martin John A
Metzger John
Miner Johnson
Nicholas Danl C
Miller Edwin C M
Mills Abm G
Mills Royal
Miles Wm
Mitchell J G
Michaels Simeon
Miller G A & co
Miller H J
Meyer Victor
Mills John A
Meyers Vic
Miller Chas
Mentor S F
Mitchell William
Morris John H
Murphy Philip
Monohan John
Moore John
More brothers
Monaghan John
North John Wm
Moran William C
Mosley W
Montgomery L
Murray John
Mowry Daniel S
Moran Martin
Murray A F
Myers Daniel
Murphy David
Montgomery J B
Murphy John
Malone John C
Murphy John H
Mosely Edward D
Morris Edward
Moore E S
Morse Edwin R
Moulton Elisha P
Morin John A
Morris Robt
Martin Solomon
Murray Thomas
Moran James
Moulton J
Morse Henry
Marlord Harry 3
Morney James
Moore James H
Morgan B B
Morgan N
Morse Albert N
Moore Avery
Murphy Patrick M
Murphy O J
Mora C M
Monell Dwight
Morton D C

N

Newberry W T
Nicholas Patrick
Nolin Laurence
Nibbe Henry
Noonan Lawrence
Nelson John
Nelson J F
Norton Henry A
Norris Thos A B
Nichols Thos
Norris T A B
Newtanke Geo
Nicholas Robert
Norton Dimson
Norton Eugene
Noble Chas P
Natsta C O
Northway Chas H
Nash Chas W
Nesbitt Patrick
Newman Chas F
Nolan Patrick
Noble David Sayy
Nichols Thos
Norton Edwin A

O

O'Day James
O'Shaunessy James 2
O'Brien James
O'Brien Bartley
O'Brien J W
O'Mara Michael
O'Maley Peter
O'Keefe Cornelius
O'Maley Wm
O'Neele John
O'Leary James
O'Neal Daniel
O'Horry Chas
O'Hanlon Patt
O'Callaghan D
Oakey Patrick
Ocumpaugh Peter A 2
Overocker James W
Ockey John
Oliver Joseph
Ovington Wm H
Owen S
Orcutt W H
Ormsby Norman T
Otis Newton
O'Honlon Laughlin
Osborne Cyrus B
Owen Robert
Osband E D
Oaks R G
Odell Stephen
Oyster Stephen
Odlekirk Howard
Owen H E B

P

Peters John
Phelps L J
Phillips L W
Phelan Michael
Patt Michael
Phelps L N
Parks A C DD
Pattee A D
Perry H A
Peckham Chas V
Powers J
Pierce Levi M
Pitkins mr
Pow Isaac Marcus
Prentice Willis J
Price Wm H dr
Purcell P J
Pratt Joe N
Pratt John B
Pomeroy John
Piggott John H
Prendergrast John T
Porter Jasper W
Patton Chas rev
Phillips Paul
Pece Constantine
Parker Chas capt
Perkins Chas D
Pecock Thos
Phinney Jas M
Parker John F M
Paul John
Patterson Jas
Pichcobone Joshua S
Power Jas R
Pike Isaac
Pilcher Henry
Platt Henry
Pitt H H
Person & co
Potter Alexander
Potter & Ackerly
Price A D
Plumb A A
Pomeroy Phineas capt
Parmly John
Parker Josua R
Parker Wm P
Park W W
Purington E H
Paine F L
Perry Geo P
Petrie Lansing
Parkhurst H A
Post Arlo
Pomeroy Chas Carroll 2
Prior Patk
Pratt Dan
Powell E P
Pike Eugene
Pierce Edgar D
Powell Frank
Pratt G N
Pickett V J R col
Prentiss L M

Q

Quinn Bernard
Quackenbush Calvin
Quaal Orin H

R

Regan John
Robinson N
Rickert Andrew
Redmond H
Randall Augustus W
Ripley Wm P
Lemick C
Reynolds Patk H
Reid Rush
Ripley John H
Reed S G
Richards John C
Reed Fred capt
Ramond John
Rice Robt
Ritter John
Richardson Henry
Reis John M
Reed Joseph
Rickey John
Read H F
Riordon Henry C
Ruscoe Volney E
Rendall Geo
Redmond Jas M
Rodes Geo F
Roberts Geo & co
Russell S S
Rollins Thos W
Rugg Gardner H
Rognon Geo C
Roach Henry
Rogers Hiram P
Runyan Vincent
Russell J B F
Ruch Jacob
Roberts J L
Rich Edward
Rickard T C
Rost John G
Robinson dr 2
Ryan Patk 3
Robinson Archibald
Robbins Albert M
Robison Milo P
Rushmore Benj
Royce C C
Rugger & Smith
Rushmore Benj C
Robinson Charley
Roberts Chas
Rousseau John H
Ryan Dennis
Rochester Robert
Rocke Edmond
Ramsey W B
Rogerson Michl
Robbins Lewis
Roberts L C
Ryan Michael
Boyce L P
Rohr L B
Rutherford Silas B
Robertson T N rev
Rogers S L
Robinson Arthur J D

S

Shank Robert
Sandbridge Jackson
Shelton & Tuttle
Sabor mr
Scott mr
Shick Wm J
Shelby Wm A
Shapley Wm H
Sangster Wm
Scott Wm
Schank Waldo W
Sabine W A
Sharpard Thomas
Shaw W M
Sidley Wm
Sanford G W
Sargent Homer E
Sewell Thos
Shafer Geo W
Sanborn H
Sherman Henry
Sharp J Perine
Sammons T S
Shepard Jesse S
Seymour J W
Schock Jas
Sheane Jno
Shafer B F
Secor O P
Shaw & Clark
Sears Chas T
Sheppard C
Sharpley C W
Steele Dance
Squier M W
Stump Nicholas B
Stewart Jno
Starbuck Chas 2
street & co
Stapleton
Swany Michl
Sullivan J F
Sturdevant J
Stinnson Jere
Story J A & co
Sutliff J W
Storey J W
Stearns Jno
Stewart
Swain Chas B
Strong Wm B 2
Stiles Josiah
Stafford Chas
Sheen Pat'k
Shattock Frank C
Seer Fred
Salisbury S
Sanderson E
Sherman P S
Shannon D S
Scantlen P G
Sheehy Edmond
Shepard Frank H
Shiel L C
Shirley mr
Sanders Jno J
Sawyer Jos
Shollus Jno
Scannell Jos
Sargent Jos J
Scales Wm S
Spaids Jas E
Sipes Jno E
Squires E W 2
Slimsby Pat'k
Spencer C M
Spain Chas
Spedden Dan'l E
Simonds Simon
Simms Thos S
Selby Theo D
Stiler T G
Sibley Theo D
Sibley Sylvester
Sweeney Timothy
Simmonds G D
Snider Fred J
Sullivan Patrick
Stevens D A
Spencer W
Stipp W W
Stevens J C
Sullivan J C capt
Stevenson & co
Stone T P
Stewart Geo
Swift Glusher
Stevens Hiram J
Stickney Wm
Sutherland Brush
Stone Benj F
Stone Chishlone & Jones
Stewart F
Swain C B
Stanard Chas
St Claire Chas
Stratton Lucius
Spurr Jno
Simon Elisor
Slomer R
Swan O A
Sprague A A
Soule Simon
Staley Theo D
Sinclair R H
Slocum Edwd S
Spencer W C
Speight Wm
Shelley Martin
Sleight Lewis
Slocum Hiram
Sperry J C
Spencer Jno W
Spaldin Jerry
Spear Jno W
Simms J C
Sinclair J E
Small Daniel
Snell Geo D
Smith Jas H 3
Smith J B
Smith Henry
Smith W S
Smith W D
Smith R K
Smith Thos
Smith T A H
Smith Clark
Smith Chas
Smith Axial
Smith Geo Waldo
Smith O W
Sutherland L
Stevens Myron E 2
Stoddard
Strong David
Sullivan Patrick
Stephenson Robt
Sullivan Denis
Stafford Robt
Stone Elijah
Stowe S N
Stevens Thos Irvin
Stevens Geo
Smith Frank W
Smith Nathan
Smith Addison J
Smith B F
Smith Alexander
Smith Waite A
Sway & co

T

Twoner James K
Treadbury W W genl
Tuttle L G
Towne J W
Thomas J B
Toombs James
Thompson Jos
Towne Jos W
Towne Jno C
Tonger John F
Trites Wm H
Turner Wm
Tyler Wm
Turner L F
Turner Alfred
Treat & Winn
Thomas B H
Trego C T
Thomas P W
Thorp Elias H
Thompson E M
Thompson & Co Saml A
Thatcher Simon
Timby Theo R
Turner S S
Thomas B
Trassell Geo
Toomey Thomas
Turner Geo
Towne H H & co
Throope Geo
Tucker H treas
Trask A H
Tempel Wm

V

Veasy Michael
Van Vleck W F dr
Vanderburgh J
Voin John
Vap Newcastle J
Vandazer Lewis
Van Hearne J
Van Gesser H
Vose Ed
Van Buren D S
Van Buren A & E
Vandyke Chas H
Vanderhoff J F capt

W

Wells Geo
Waive L S
Webb Spencer B 2
Webster S T
Went Edwin capt
Walker Edwin
Webster D capt
Webster O H
Warner C E
Weeks Chas H
Warner Chas
Warner A G
Webb Benj F
Wakefield N B
Wicker A J
Westerman H & Co
Wheeler Andrew C
Wisner Frank A 2
Wildman J H
Wilson John H
Winder mr
Willson John N
Withrell W H
Walter John
Willson S N
Willard & co
White S F
White Tyrell
Wheatin C H capt
Wheeler E P dr
White Robt
Wicks E D L
Wilmot D C
Whidden J N 2
Whitsall James D
W lieut
Whismer Jacob J
Willis J
White Jacob
Walton Geo W
Walick Thos
Welch Chas
Welch R P
Welch L B
Warner L F
Warner L S
Weston W Jones
Webb Wm
Walsh John H
Walker W W
Washburn W W
Wallace Wm 2
Wastum John J
Ward John
Webster J P
Warner H D
Wishart James
White J P
Winslow Hobart G
Williamson H A 3
White Thos
Wheeler Geo A
Wicks Thos 3
Woolner John
Williams W T
Williams E T
Williams Edw H
Williams M A
Williams Harvey S
Williams H
Williams Charley
White Louis B
Williams T J
Williams A P
White Marshal
Whitfield Wm
Winters Josiah
Wilbur John
Waeller Henry
Walker H
Walker Geo H
Wagner Geo
Ware Geo W jr
Wiswell R C
Wipple R W
Wilmore F & co
Winans Ransome
Williamson D D rev
Witney Chas
Weider N F
Willard Orson R
Willard Albert W
Whitney O D dr
Wagner Amariah
Wilson John A 2
Wirts J C
White James W
Whidden J H
Woodward Lorenzy
Woodruff Walter
Woodby John C
Wirts J C
Wood Joseph C
Waddock H
Woodruff V D
Wood Geo
Wright Greenberry
Wray Geo A
Woodward Geo
Way Geo
Wood Ezra
Wolcott E N
Wormly David
Wooley R H
Wooley & Stevens

Y

Young David
Young J C
Young John
Young W C

Z

Zimmerman L

Initials.

Mansion House....W H S & co....American Transit co....Oriental Lodge....Blaney Lodge....Proprietor Military Store....W B Warren Lodge....196 West Randolph street....Oriental Lodge....Aerated Bread Establishment....Dearborn Lodge....Ashler Lodge....Accordid Lodge....New England Mills....Editor Burning Bush....Com Advertiser....Waubansa Lodge No 160....State Agricultural Society.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

A CARD.

Deafness and Blindness.

DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, 125 Randolph street, near the Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. U. has devoted his professional life to Ophthalmic and Aural Medicine and Surgery, and receives monthly all the new and ingenious instruments and apparatus, and the different modes of treatment used by the first and best oculists and aurists in all the Ophthalmic and Aural Hospitals and Infirmaries in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. [illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—[illegible]

SHEEP.—I have for sale five hundred sheep, on my farm, near Wm. Mather's, seven miles [illegible]

A CARD.

INSURANCE.

We share the general apprehension respecting Capt. Semmes, the rebel privateer, but the representations recently made, that the insurance companies had refused to insure vessels bound for the Gulf of Mexico, or Southern Oceans, having on board PLANTATION BITTERS, are utterly false, and only circulated by a disappointed rival for our drinkables. We always admired the Swan's song of expiring breath, but such exhibitions of [illegible] pair attending disappointed hopes are sad—very sad. [illegible] friend will but take a little S. T. 1860, X, he will bear his misfortunes better. PLANTATION BITTERS are a great thing for melancholy.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York.

To the public we would say, we have fortunately the best and most remarkable medicine in the world. We spare no pains in procuring our material. We publish principally what it is composed of. It is adapted to all ages and conditions of life. It is a certain cure for

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c.

It hurts nobody, but those who try to sell an article without merit. It operates badly on their pockets. Under no circumstances will the purity of

Drake's Plantation Bitters

be departed from.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits for the enormous price of its own weight in silver, under the name of Jesuit's Powders, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt made especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhea, colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic, carminative, creating flesh, muscle, and milk, much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove buds, orange carraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the 10th Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the proprietors of the Sherman House, Chicago:

SHERMAN HOUSE,
CHICAGO, Ill., February 11, 1863.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetiser, they appear to have superceded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

No article ever had an equal sale. They are warranted as represented. They are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, country stores, &c.

Be sure each bottle bears the fac simile of the proprietors' signature on a steel plate label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE.

AN UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Emission, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by Deviating from the Path of Nature, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Nervous Irritability, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Dyspepsia, Cough, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

☞ And as a general Female Medicine it has no equal. It brings the young female form to perfection, giving richness to the blood and vigor to the nerves, causing health and happiness to sparkle in the downcast and saddened eye, the rosy bloom of health to beautify the faded cheek.

☞ By the use of this "CURE" all improper discharges are removed.

☞ Either sex contemplating marriage, should reflect that a sound mind and body are necessary to promote connubial happiness.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-worn man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness, will all find immediate and permanent relief from the use of this great

INDIAN REMEDY.

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid we would say:

Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!

☞ It deals with disease as it exists, not only striking at the very seat and removing the cause upon which it depends, but it rebuilds the broken constitution, carrying life and health through every vein and wasted nerve.

☞ The "CHEROKEE CURE" is put up in a highly concentrated form—the dose only being from one-half to one teaspoonful, three times per day. One bottle rarely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter how long the disease may have existed.

☞ It is safe and pleasant in taste, but immediate in action! IT CONTAINS NO MINERAL POISON, but is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, in the form of a delicious syrup.

☞ For particulars, get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, a full Treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ PRICE—$2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN Sole Proprietor

6 South Fourth Street,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

SMITH & DWYER,

No. 94 Lake street,

Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

The great natural bone setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

NEW PROCLAMATION.

DYEING! DYEING!! DYEING!!!

FOR THOUSANDS,

At No. 19 Dearborn street, south of Randolph street, West Division.

Having just returned from Paris, after selecting a lot of the purest Dye Stuffs, the undersigned warrants to give satisfaction in all colors—the latest shades, Also, Solferino, Magenta, French Purple, &c.

Previous to his trip to Europe, the undersigned conducted the well-known dyeing house of Cook & McLain, of Chicago. C. DAHLGREEN, Paris Steam Dye Works.

N. B.—Branch Office, 75 North Clark street.

TO DESTROY THE ANIMALCULE AND PRESERVE AND WHITEN the TEETH,

USE

GALE BROTHERS'

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE,

A harmless and elegant preparation.

PRICE, 25c.

Prepared by GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph st.

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!! Received daily, at 119 Randolph street, by [illegible] Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, &c. Also, dealer in Baltimore Oysters and Sardines. HENRY SANBORN.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes of approved styles. Also, fine cut chewing and smoking [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu!

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

COMPOUND

Fluid Extract Buchu,

A POSITIVE

AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY and CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu,

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

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See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S

MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S;

TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

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GOODRICH'S LINE—For MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PT. WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC and TWO RIVERS.

Stmr. SUNBEAM, CAPT. S. V. MORGAN. | Stmr. COMET, CAPT. FRED PABST.

One of the above new, staunch, and fast sailing Side-Wheel Steamers, will leave for the above ports

EVERY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK,

Commencing Monday, April 13, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

A. E. GOODRICH,

No. 6 & 8 River street.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The staunch and fast Low Pressure Side-Wheel

STEAMBOAT "CLEVELAND,"

Capt. JOHN McKAY

Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior, on or about APRIL 15th.

Another boat will also be added to this line. The name and days of sailing will be given hereafter.

A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South Lasalle street.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The staunch and fast new steamer

SEA BIRD,

CAPT. DOUGAL,

Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior.

On the 25th of April, 1863.

A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South Lasalle street.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND

1863 Chicago Line. 1863

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the

Western Transportation Company,

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO.

FORMING A

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight with the [illegible]. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with

New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union [illegible]

The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage apply to

JOHN H. MOHR, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

HUGH ALLEN, Agent Western Transportation Co., No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. Y.

M. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, N. Y.

J. H. WILCOX & CO., Proprietors of Union Express and Agents Troy & Erie Line, No. 37 Broadway, and No. 11 Coenties Slip, N. Y.

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburg, Pa.

RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts., Office foot of State street, Chicago.

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THE NORTHERN

Transportation Company

OF OHIO,

IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN

BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND,

NEW YORK AND THE WEST,

WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

This well known line of fifteen first class screw Steamers connects at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York; and at Oswego with a line of thirty first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Forms a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI WEEKLY LINE

To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

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[illegible] HOCKING, State street, Boston.
GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Oswego.
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WALKER & HAYS, Toledo.
E. B. MATHEWS, Detroit.
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
PELTON & BREED, Cleveland.
N. J. HOWE, Chicago.

Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMP'Y,

Office 56 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

This Company has been in successful operation for the last year between Milwaukee and the Mississippi River, and has now completed its connections via

CHICAGO AND CRESTLINE

TO AND FROM

NEW YORK.

The Chicago office is now open and ready to receive freight and packages, which we undertake to forward with dispatch.

Time contracts given, and for any delay beyond the time specified,

ALL DAMAGES WILL BE PROMPTLY PAID.

Special attention will be given to shipments of

Butter, Eggs, and other Perishable Property,

which we will receive at the Depot in this city, and deliver in New York in Spring Wagons.

Rates at a moderate advance on freight tariffs.

Bills of Lading, with time specified, sent by mail, to directed.

W. T. SCOTT, Agent.

GEORGE CHAFFEY & BRO.,

FORWARDERS.

Atlantic Wharf, Kingston.

PROPELLERS—BRISTOL and [illegible] STEAMERS—WELLINGTON and BROCKVILLE.

For the transhipment of grain to BOSTON.

[illegible] at Kingston, they are provided with a new Floating Elevator and a stock of substantial new barges [illegible] built under their own direction; capacity, [illegible] bushels, under hatches.

Agents—[illegible] & CO., [illegible] MCLENNAN, Montreal; B. CHAPMAN, Toronto; H. McLENNAN, Chicago; JAMES MITCHELL, Milwaukee.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (430 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

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[illegible] & CO., Madison, Indiana.
[illegible] Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
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CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
MCNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.
W. H. & F. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York (via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Business Cards.

CUTLER, BALL & CO.

LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS

And Commission Merchants, 95 Kinzie street, Chicago.

REMOVED.—Wheeler, Wallace & Co., Commission Merchants, have removed to

269 South Water Street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL,

175 Lake Street.

M. A. HOWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 26 Cortlandt street, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831.

Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J.

The special attention given to those who supply their customers by the piece, enables [illegible]

J. C. DEAN,

DENTIST,

41 Clark street, (nearly opposite Sherman House) Chicago, Ill.

ERNEST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

GO TO McGINLEY'S, 76 Lasalle street, and get all your

Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work Done.

All orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All work warranted.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—[illegible] on the corner of Madison and Curtis streets [illegible] Washington street, West Side.

GREAT SALE OF

LOTS AND CONTRACTS,

In the City of Chicago,

At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company," require that the trust shall be closed by the 1st day of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects of the Company then remaining [illegible] shall be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the "Chicago Land Company," will therefore on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the city of Chicago:

[illegible] Lots in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

[illegible] Elston Addition, west side of North Branch.

[illegible] Wright's [illegible] West [illegible]

[illegible] Original Town of Chicago.

Also, Mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about $[illegible]

Contracts, covering 60 Lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $[illegible]

[illegible]

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. $[illegible] worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

Le Claire Block, of brick, four stories, [illegible] containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first-class stores and [illegible]

Post Office Block, of brick [illegible] containing the Post Office, three stores, [illegible] large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large nett income on an investment.

Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations.

100 choice building lots; one lot of 17 acres adjoining the railroad Depot and bridge, fronting on the Mississippi River; two lots of 20 acres each, one lot of 30 acres, one lot of 20 acres, and one lot of 11 acres, all in the City Limits.

[illegible] and lots, vacant lots and outlots, in the City of Le Claire, Scott County.

[illegible] acres improved and unimproved farming lands near the line of the Miss. and Mo. Railroad.

The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove a profitable investment to the purchasers. For prices, terms and further particulars, apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN E. COE.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Commences its 44th semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages fine facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

MRS. SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL,

At LENOX, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Charles Sedgwick opens her school for the summer term of twenty weeks, on May 6th. Circulars may be had on application to H. W. BISHOP, Jr., 94 Dearborn street.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., the Bishop of New Jersey—PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Elvin K. Smith—PRINCIPAL.

Terms in full, for board and tuition, $[illegible] (payable in advance) per session of five months, beginning May 1 and November 1.

Thorough instruction in Music, Drawing and Painting, Modern Languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education.

Apply for circular, or for admission, to the Principal at Burlington, N. J.

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN Language in classes and private, are given by

OSCAR FAULHABER,

111 South Washington street, 3d door, room 13. To be found all P. M.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. The next term of this Family School, limited to TEN in number, will commence on the first Wednesday of May next. More specific information with reliable references will be promptly sent to any who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Chicago. Post Office Box 1482.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

IN LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Summer Term will commence on Thursday, the 23d of April. Circulars and any information given on application by mail or otherwise.

S. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, March 13th, 1863.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOHN B. PRESTON is a member of our firm from and after this date. The name and style will be Spruance, Preston & Co.

SPRUANCE & PRESTON.

Chicago, April 1st, 1863.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. South Water and Wells streets,

In the Iron Building, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill.

Sight Exchange on New York [illegible] Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, or on Shipments to East of [illegible]

C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. [illegible] LEONARD.

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber hereby gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 20 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co.

OFFICE, No. 19 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, March 13, 1863.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 22d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of March, at 3 P. M., and re-open on 23d April, at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [illegible] South Clark street, (opposite the Court House.)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts being made expressly for us, [illegible]

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

[illegible]

L. TRIMER, Proprietor for Chicago.

New York Factory, 81 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 1301.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Royal Moore, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Cook County, made at the [illegible] term A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, will on [illegible] between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. on

Friday, the first (1st) day of May, 1863,

[illegible]

LOT TWO (2), IN BLOCK EIGHTEEN (18),

In Wolcott's Addition to the City of Chicago, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon.

ALSO—Lots eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), in Block thirty-one (31), in School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Sale to be on a credit of [illegible] place on the premises. The purchaser [illegible] approved security, and a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the same.

[illegible] at Chicago, Ill. THOMAS HOLLOWBUSH,

Administrator of the estate of Royal Moore, deceased.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. [illegible] Mary Ryder (now wife of Patrick O'Meara) and Winifred O'Meara, executed to the undersigned, Richard Carstew, a mortgage [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, April 2d, 1863. RICHARD CARSTEW.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOODRICH.—[illegible]

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Attorneys.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—[illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

All kinds of [illegible]

500 BLS. CHOICE TEAS. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. M. F. Conway, the well known Representative from Kansas, in Congress, is staying temporarily at the Sherman House.

BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—A. L. Adams will leave for the Battery on Monday, and will take any letters left at 80 Lake street, before Monday noon.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—C. G. Wicker, esq., has sold the fine store and lot he now occupies, corner of Dearborn and South Water streets, to C. H. Beckwith. Price, $30,000.

A TRAGIC COMBINATION.—J. W. Wallack and E. L. Davenport are acting the standard tragedies together in Washington, and creating quite a sensation. Their "Othello" and "Iago" are highly lauded by the press. We learn that they are shortly to visit the West.

ARRIVED.—It will interest many in this city, who have friends on board from the old country, to learn that Greenebaum Bros., on Saturday, received a dispatch that the ship Thornton had arrived at New York from Liverpool.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.—Jesse Durkee, who was tried at the Police Court Thursday, and held to bail for stealing a watch from David S. Bredeen, represented the latter as being his brother-in-law. The two are in no way related. The former is a thief—the latter an honorable gentleman.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Club on Monday evening, April 13th, at Fr. Schmoes, (formerly Moeckle's) under the German Hall, corner of North Wells and Indiana streets. Turn out, Union men of the Ward. By order of the Ex- [illegible]

NEW MUSIC.—D. P. Faulds, music dealer, 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House, has issued the following new music: "La Fleur de Lis," instrumental, by Mattie Prather; "Fairy Queen Polka," by C. Kinkel; Variations upon "Why Do I Love Thee," by Katie Vigilini, and "The American Flag," song, by Will S. Hays.

☞ The latest developed and most attractive feature of modern sewing machines, is that of embroidery, and, in the selection of a machine, two points should be kept in view. First, secure a machine which will stitch perfectly all kinds of fabrics, from the lightest to the heaviest; second, be sure that the machine will also embroider. Machines which do both perfectly, can be found at Grover & Baker's, 115 Lake street.

THE MATTER.—The little *Post* has a particular spite at Mason Jones, the eloquent Irish orator, losing no opportunity to sneer and gibe at him—speaking of him as no orator, and unable to entertain an audience. If Jones were a Catholic Irishman, instead of being a Protestant, and a pro-slavery Copperhead instead of being an advocate of freedom, he would be esteemed by the *Post* as a great orator, a true patriot and an exceedingly worthy gentleman. That's what is the matter.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The following business was transacted by this tribunal Saturday: People vs. Ellen Kane, larceny, trial by jury. People vs. O'Brien and Burras, impleaded, etc., larceny; plea of not guilty withdrawn, plea of guilty entered. People vs. John Zenger, assault, sentenced to one cent fine and one day in county jail. People vs. Michael Clifford, petit larceny, plea of guilty, one day in county jail. People vs. Charles P. Freeman, bigamy, plea of not guilty, jury trial.

LT. COL. PRATT KILLED.—A dispatch from Major Spalding, dated Bowling Green, April [illegible] says, "Lieutenant Col. Pratt of the 23d Michigan, has just been thrown from his horse, and was instantly killed." Mr. Pratt was among the first to enter the contest against the rebellion. He enlisted a company with which he went to the field as Captain, and was afterwards promoted to be Lt. Colonel of the 23d Michigan, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a genial companion, a brave soldier, and a scholar. He was for some time army correspondent for the TRIBUNE at Port Royal. His numerous friends will join us in sincere sorrow for his untimely death.

THE OAK RIDGE SCHOOL AT HARLEM.— School, taught by O. W. Herrick, Esq., its annual exhibition on Friday evening, attracted a large number of visitors from ity. The scholars showed the effects of training and thorough discipline. The ting Song," the recitation of the "Ma- the valedictory address, and the quar- singing, were especially worthy of This school does not seem afraid to its patriotism substantially, for they ously voted to dispense with the ser- band which they have always had lar occasions, and devote the net pro- the exhibition to aid our soldiers. re no Copperheads in the Oak Ridge

THEATRE.—Miss Jane Coombs concluded d week of her engagement on Sat- vening, to another large and fashiona- nce, and commences her third and onday, appearing as "Lady Teazle," an's comedy of "The School for in which she will be supported in ipal characters by Messrs. Rainford, arden, Uhl, McVicker and Mrs. Mar- beautiful comedy has not been pre- a Chicago audience for a long time, eneral desire exists to witness Miss "Lady Teazle," which she will render in such a manner as to in- admiration now entertained for her goers.

OUT SALE.—H. J. Reed at 85 Lake be closing out his entire stock of s, notions, hosiery, hoop-skirts, first of May. This will afford a unity for the public to purchase w figures. offered by Mr. Reed is very ex- racing everything usually called of in his line of trade; as to f the goods, they are certainly most stocks in this market, hav- rchased by parties whose experi- d taste render them capable of best possible selections. everybody wishing to purchase character to visit Reed's, before here. They will undoubtedly y the operation.

WINTER TERM OF THE PUB-—The several public schools day last, for a vacation of two will be equally enjoyed by both upils, all of whom will resume o weeks from next Monday. exercises at the Jones School usually interesting character, tion was attended by a large ents. It was a very creditable out, and reflected great credit of the afternoon exercises at hool, the teachers, as a slight esteem, presented the Princi- Merriman, with a beautiful lbum, and appropriate address- y the donor and the recipient. as dedicated the album to the ntends to collect the photo- teachers who have taught in understand it is contem- a large sized melodeon to hall, to aid the scholars in xercises. This is a laudable hope to see accomplished.

WATER STREET FIRE—LOSSES.—At the hour of going to morning, the fire on South not been extinguished, and to prepare any correct esti- [illegible] and partially occupied by a fruit warehouse. The pants in this building is as Co., grocers, first floor, H. C. Vore, groceries, S. W. Macabur, goods & Co., $300—no insurance; People's Line of Steamers, E. Adler, $150—insured, stock, and household is fully $1,500. The for $4,000 upon his stock, Insurance Company of [illegible] ly destroyed—valued at insurance. This was also to be owned by parties occupied by Benedict Merchants, whose loss D. J. Ely, and occupied Commission Mer- ss of $5,000—fully with a small store adjoining it, almost The losses, we learn, [illegible]

MEETING OF THE UNION CLUB.

Speeches by Col. Ellithorpe and John Wentworth.

Proposition to Erect a Monument to our Gallant Dead.

The Union Club held a very enthusiastic meeting at their rooms in Dickey's Block, on Saturday evening, which was very largely attended, the capacious hall being filled to overflowing. At 8 o'clock Col. Ellithorpe being present, was invited to address the meeting by the Chair. The Colonel, in response, said that he did not come to make a speech. He did not even know the character of the meeting, but he presumed, of course, that it was a Union meeting. He trusted it was not a partizan one—if so, partizan only for country.

He doubted not it would be of interest to the audience to hear from the army of the frontier, with whom communication is infrequent, and facilities for obtaining information not the best. As far as the army of the frontier has gone it has whipped everything it has met. It was thought by the Department at Washington that the loyal Indians might be of great service in putting down the rebellion. He, with three or four other officers, had been commissioned to enlist them, and they had now in the service some 5,000 of the Creeks, Cherokees, Seminoles, Choctaws and Ouachitas. He had raised the first regiment of loyal Choctaws. If any who may not be called Americans are worthy our respect and the consideration of the Government, it is these Indians. They were driven by their enemies for miles, barefooted over the snow, rather than take up arms against the Government. His experience with the Indians was that they were as brave and would face the cannon's mouth as readily as the Anglo Saxon.

Many of the audience might have thought the negro would not fight. He had been compelled to organize negroes to act as interpreters, and in every instance where the intelligent blacks were brought in contact with their rebel masters they knew no such word as fear. The idea that they would not fight was nonsense, and that we should not use them was worse than nonsense. The [illegible] bullet went as unerringly as the white man's, and killed as many rebels. He would fight rebels [illegible] would whip them rather than see this Government destroyed. You cannot stand back and say we will support the Administration if it takes this or that action. You must establish the broad principle that every man must put his shoulder to the wheel and strike for a common purpose. If the North only understood the question, if it had been in the field, it it had seen these men begging us to let them fight, offering to do it without pay, only let them be free and send them where we pleased, then the North would appreciate the necessity of using them. The speaker alluded to an attack made upon a company of fifty untrained, ignorant and poorly armed blacks at Fort Lincoln, commanded by black officers, by a cavalry company of rebels, splendidly armed, and commanded by the guerrilla Livingston. The blacks whipped them, and although on foot, chased them three miles. If the Copperhead thinks it derogatory for the negro to fight for his own liberty, let him take his place. He was here on recruiting service, and would like to take a company of Copperheads with him to the frontier, and if he did not convert them he would pay a handsome forfeiture.

In your election, support of the Government in all its measures should be the issue—Union without an "if" or a "but"—no plank for semi-traitors. If a man is recreant to his Government, the place should be too warm for him, and he should be compelled to go South. You, here at your peaceful firesides, have little idea of the indignation in the army at this fire in their rear. The boys are so indignant that they almost turn their guns northward. The speaker depicted the horrors of war, and the desolation in the South, and closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to stand by the Government as their sons and brothers were doing in the field.

After the applause had subsided, Frank Lumbard sang the "Battle Cry of Freedom," the audience joining in the chorus, after which John Wentworth took the stand. After defining the province of parties as being constituted to carry out principles, the speaker traced the mission of the Union party. Its principle was a great moral question of right, and must prevail. And this moral question could be subdivided into two branches, the right of man to the products of his own labor, and the right of the laboring classes to the fruits of their labor in fixed standard values.

The speaker contended that the war could only be terminated by the removal of the cause, and traced the history of slavery compromises from the time of the adoption of the American Constitution. It did not die out, because it was made an element of politics. But free States so increased that a Republican President was elected; then it became necessary for the rebels to destroy the government, that they might save their institution.

The Democracy will soon get sick of supporting their burden. They cannot afford to carry it, as it prevents their getting office. If the Democracy want to win they must outbid the Union party. They must kill more rebels. He denounced the folly of the idea that the negroes would crowd out white labor at the North. The inferior race never could encroach upon the rights of the superior. Taking the negro from the South, is taking just so much bread and butter from them.

European sympathy had hitherto supported the rebellion, but now there was no danger of interference. The people of Europe would not allow it. The foreigners of this country would not. It was a good thing that nations should learn not to be dependent on each other too much. If France and England have been depending on us for cotton let them raise their own cotton. In like manner we must not be dependent upon the South, for no fabric can ever be king here.

The speaker then alluded to the folly of amnesty, and said the greatest obstacle to the close of the war was the fact that if peace were concluded, the rebel officers could never again get a situation. Their only hope of getting their bread and butter was under a Southern Confederacy, with Jeff. Davis at its head. He thought the times were not foreboding. If the financial affairs of a country were right, everything else would go right. No man but a traitor disliked Secretary Chase. With matters all right at home and abroad, let the war go on until the cause is removed. Then shall we have victory.

We have given above the main points of the address. There were many features of it we have omitted—personal innuendoes, characteristic slurs and hints, which he knows so well how to use, and which, upon such an occasion, were purely gratuitous. The public mind is not now in the mood for such things. It desires no tampering with the great work before it. That work is too solemn, too serious, to allow of any demagogical interference. If Mr. Wentworth, or any other man, cannot speak without insidiously throwing firebrands, covertly thrusting obstacles in the way of the grand progress of the Union cause from victory to victory, then let him go back to the Summit and ruralize among his rams and bulls. The public cannot and will not suffer him nor any one else to impede the great work, or forbid success by artful devices veiled with pretended zeal. They can better endure another two years of his neutrality in the cause of the Union. He mistakes the temper of those with whom he is dealing.

The speaker closed with an appeal to the Democracy, and a reiteration of his sentiments. Frank Lumbard and Major Campbell sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill" in splendid style, arousing the enthusiasm of the audience.

Before adjournment, the President, Col. F. A. Eastman, stated that a friend had made the suggestion to him of the propriety of the Club's erecting a monument in commemoration of the gallant sons of Chicago who have fallen, or shall fall in battle, upon which their names shall be inscribed. He would propose, therefore, that a book be opened for subscription to that purpose. A motion was made in accordance with the President's views, and prevailed unanimously.

Upon motion, the Club adjourned.

Mendelssohn's Elijah.

Of this sublime production of art, a competent critic says: If we except the "Messiah" and the "Creation," which long ago called out the highest resources of musical art, there is scarcely a subject within the entire range of Scriptural history containing so many fine points for delineation, as the life of Elijah. It embraces a succession of incidents susceptible of being wrought out with a great deal of dramatic effect, and all bearing more or less directly upon the fulfilment of his sacred mission, and the grand closing scene of his life. The great leading idea of the work is something high and apart from the simple development of characters and events—something that overshadows the whole with a halo of glory that is rather felt than directly perceived. It is less an actual embodiment than a subtile presence that diffuses itself like the sunlight, warming and vivifying, yet invisible—the infinite glory and majesty of God.

The central figure, around which clusters the human and dramatic interest of the work, is the prophet Elijah. It is a theme for masterly delineation—this pure, earnest and holy man, inspired of God, and watched over by angels, pursuing his lonely and perilous way in the firm strength of a sublime and lofty purpose. The music is written for a basso, and although warmed with compassion, deepened with devotion, or softened with sorrow, as the language may require, it is characterized throughout by strength and dignity.

While the subject is taken from the familiar history of Elijah, it is clothed to a great extent in language drawn from the most highly poetical passages of the Psalms and Prophecies, with such slight verbal alterations as the music requires. Nothing could be finer than the effect of the sublime old Hebrew poetry in this connection. The grand but severe historic outline, touched with the colors of sacred lyric inspiration, springs into warm, glowing, ever present life. It is no longer a simple fact, but a palpable presence.

The principal points of dramatic interest in the first part of the work are, the restoration of the widow's son, the scene between Elijah and the priests of Baal, and the prophet's prayer for rain. The Oratorio opens with the solemn prophecy of Elijah, "As God the Lord of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word."

The chorus of the people which follows the overture, during which a long period of time is supposed to have elapsed, is peculiarly expressive of hopeless suffering. The music alternately swells with impassioned earnestness, and dies away in the [illegible] of unavailing sorrow. There is a strong touch of despair in the recitative chorus, as each part takes up its burden of bitter complaint alone. The short, broken phrases of melody are full of dreary desolation. Then follows the beautiful duet, "Zion spreadeth her hands for aid." The hopelessness of sorrow seems to struggle with the calm resignation of faith, and the low, murmured refrain of the people, "Lord, bow thine ear to our prayer," returns at solemn intervals with thrilling effect.

The part of Obadiah is arranged for a tenor voice, and is mostly expressive of hope and consolation. Much of it is highly devotional, but the vein of subdued tenderness running through it contrasts finely with the greater strength and power suggested by the music of Elijah. The double quartette of angels is happily introduced after the sorrowful scenes thus far represented, and greatly relieves the preceding chorus, which portrays with intense vividness the mingled passions and fears of a despairing people. It is musically very effective. The angel solos are assigned to a contralto.

The restoration of the widow's son is a fine piece of musical coloring. The first words of the widow are in a tone of querulous complaint. Then, as if a new thought had occurred to her, she breaks forth into a cry for help, so touching in its imploring sorrow, so earnest, so thrilling, that the very music seems to rush and throb with the trembling love and agony of a mother's heart. The doubtful eagerness with which she greets the first dawning of hope, the tremulous assurance, and the joy that overflows in a glad song of thanksgiving and praise when the blissful reality bursts fully upon her, contrasted with the firm trust and calm compassion expressed in the tones of Elijah, finely illustrate the power of music in the portrayal of delicate shades of feeling.

Some of the most characteristic music of the Oratorio is introduced in the next scene. The priests of Baal are assembled to prove the power of their gods by invoking the descent of fire upon the sacrifice. The choruses of the priests are totally unlike any music we should dignify as religious. They are wild and noisy, but without either the strength or solemnity of devotion. The strains are those of revelry, rather than of prayer. Again, and yet again, their loud and frantic cries are repeated with increasing fury, but still in vain. Then follow with admirable effect, the eloquent prayer of Elijah, and the beautiful quartette of angels, in those soothing words of peace and consolation, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee." There is something grandly impressive in the simple invocation here introduced, and the sudden descent of the fire upon the altar. The prophet stands alone in the midst of his enemies, the sole representative of truth. With fearless trust he calls upon God in a single brief sentence of prayer. No more is needed, and thus he is vindicated in the presence of the people, who cry out first in accents of wonder and surprise, that deepen gradually into awe and reverence, as they recognize more fully the power which has wrought this mighty miracle before them.

The closing scene of the first part is the prophet's prayer for rain. The picture is called up with wonderful vividness by the music—the fervent prayer of Elijah, the earnest supplication of the people, and the faithless indifference of the youth who looks out upon the sea and answers, "There is nothing. The heavens are as brass above me." No depth, no fullness, no feeling in those brief words, but a cold hard fact, announced in equally cold hard tones. Again, and yet more earnestly, are represented the prayer and the response of the people, and again the high unsympathetic voice answers, "There is nothing. The earth is as iron under me." A third time with renewed fervor is the prayer offered, and "Behold, a little cloud ariseth now from the waters." The gradual coming of the storm is vividly represented by the orchestra.

The closing chorus is one of the finest in the whole work, and is wrought out with wonderful power. The loud voice of the storm is lost in the glad praises of a great people. Never before did the sublime poetry of those words find such glorious expression.

"Thanks be to God! He laveth the thirsty land! The waters gather; they rush along; they are lifting their voices!

"The stormy billows are high; their fury is mighty; but the Lord is above them, and Almighty!"

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Trial of Rev. E. W. Hagar.

First Week's Proceedings.

JOLIET, April 11, 1863.

The Court having adjourned, last evening, until 2 o'clock on Monday next, I propose to give you a brief statement of what has transpired up to the present time.

Services were held at Christ Church, at the usual morning hour on Tuesday. No allusion was made, during any part of the services, to the occasion which had brought the Church together, unless it be found in the Psalter for the seventh day of the month—the trial commencing on the 7th of April—from which we make the following extracts:

> Plead Thou my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me, and fight Thou against them that fight against me.
>
> Let them be confounded and put to shame that seek after my soul; let them be turned back, and brought to confusion, that imagine mischief for me.
>
> For they have privily laid their net to destroy me without a cause; yea, even without a cause have they made a pit for my soul.
>
> Let a sudden destruction come upon him unawares, and his net that he hath laid privily catch himself, that he may fall into his own mischief.
>
> False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not.
>
> But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themselves together; yea, the very abjects came together against me unawares, making mouths at me, and ceased not.
>
> With the flatterers were busy mockers, who gnashed upon me with their teeth.
>
> Lord, how long wilt Thou look upon this? O deliver my soul from the calamities which they bring on me, and my darling from the lions.
>
> Awake, and stand up to judge my quarrel; avenge Thou my cause, my God and my Lord.
>
> Let them be put to confusion and shame together, that rejoice at my trouble; let them be clothed with rebuke and dishonor, that boast themselves against me.
>
> Let them be glad and rejoice, that favor my righteous dealing; yea, let them say alway, Blessed be the Lord, who hath pleasure in the prosperity of His servant.

The understanding here was that the examination would be held at the Church; but the Bishop, having decided to make a Star Chamber affair of it, selected the room occupied by the Town Council, in the second story of the Engine House, with which there is no communication with the outer world, except through a single door, which is guarded by two men—one in the court room, the other outside the door.

The Court convened at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Three reporters, connected with Chicago daily papers, passed in with the attendants, and seated themselves on a bench where their position was covered from the Bishop by a very large stove; but they were soon discovered by one of the presenters, who communicated the fact to the Bishop. The Right Reverend at once advanced with hasty steps to the remote corner where they were seated, and told them they must leave; that the rule was imperative, and that not one word of the proceedings could be made public. One of the reporters asked him if the question of their expulsion would not be submitted to a vote of the Court. The Bishop replied the decision was made, and there could be no further action on that subject—that they could not be allowed to remain. Hence they withdrew. The entire afternoon was spent upon the discussion of the rules of the Court, some of which were of such an arbitrary nature, and bore upon their very face such a plain impress of tyranny, that the presenters and attorneys generally, protested against their adoption, and in one or two cases either thorough modifications were made, or the order was entirely omitted. One of these orders was that no one should be admitted, or allowed to be present at any time during the investigation, except the Court, the Presenters, the Counsel on either side, the accused and the witnesses. After a warm debate, this was so far modified as to allow the presence of Mrs. Hager, Rev. H. N. Bishop, Rev. Dr. Clarkson and J. J. White, esq., one of Mr. Hager's vestrymen. Several other Episcopal clergymen and vestrymen, from this city and from Chicago, have applied for admission, and in every instance been refused.

Another order of Court which was discussed at length as being arbitrary, was that the accused should sit in such a position, during his trial that he could not see the witnesses face to face. This was finally consented to, but not until the Counsel for the defence had fully expressed their views upon the subject.

Monday, Thursday and Friday, were devoted principally to receiving the testimony of Mrs. S. W. Stone, the principal witness for the prosecution. The questions are propounded by the Bishop, and are precisely such as would be suggested by an examination, under the charges made in the presentment. As the questions are first read in an audible tone by the Bishop, and written out by each of the attorneys, and then read a second time, the witness has abundant time in which to reflect, and form precisely such an answer as she wishes to give. Not unfrequently a debate arises upon some of the questions or answers, which is warmly participated in by the attorneys on either side, and which debate, in some instances occupies an hour or more.

It seems a standing excuse of the Court, to rule out any arguments offered by the defense, on the ground that it is irrelevant to the case; or that it is a matter that cannot with propriety be discussed before such a tribunal in the presence of ladies, &c. But with all due deference, the defense have maintained their position, and contested inch by inch, the ground that has been passed over.

Few ladies of the same standing in community have ever passed a more rigid and critical strict examination than Mrs. Stone, while upon the witness stand in this case. Desperate efforts have been made by the prosecution to magnify a mole-hill into a mountain, and to attach undue importance to many trifling acts of every-day occurrence; but thus far, they have been unsuccessful. Mrs. Stone's testimony does not maintain the charges made in the specification; there is scarcely one of them that has not, when sifted, dwindled into insignificance, and that may be considered as unimportant, to say the least.

The prosecution are doubtless dissatisfied with the character of the testimony on record, and as the adjournment last evening was [illegible] somewhat, in order to allow the Counsel and others to take the cars to Chicago, it is possible the Counsel may write out other questions, to be propounded to Mrs. Stone on Monday; if so, she will be recalled. Mrs. Perrigo will be the next witness, according to the programme, but it is not yet certain that she will appear. The Court cannot compel her attendance, and Mr. Perrigo, as well as Mr. Stone, are strongly opposed to the publicity which necessarily ensues, of this examination. Every precaution has been taken by the Court, and by every one attending, to keep strictly secret all that shall transpire during the investigation, yet the important facts are known, and to a limited extent published, the pledge of secrecy demanded and obtained by the Court, from all attendants, Counsel and witnesses, and the double guard at the door, notwithstanding.

I will keep you posted as the investigation progresses.

LIVINGSTON.

NOTES ON DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—No. 3.

By I. Winslow Ayer, M. D.

THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE,
ROOMS 12 AND 13, MCCORMICK'S BUILDING,
Cor. Randolph and Dearborn streets.

We have spoken of Nasal Catarrh as the origin of many cases of consumption; but while we would earnestly impress upon the reader the great danger from neglecting this dreadful disease, we would not have him believe that there are not other equally fruitful sources of Consumption.

Not unfrequently the primary symptoms of Catarrh may abate, as the inflammation advances along the membrane lining of the throat and windpipe, in its passage to the lungs, as there may not have been Nasal Catarrh prior to the attack of Throat Disease. When there is inflammation of the upper part of the throat, (which can be seen when the mouth is open) we give it the name Pharyngitis. The patient experiences a sensation of dryness or huskiness of the parts; it may or may not be painful, but there is usually considerable heat, not, however, at all times.

The inflammation may vary so much in appearance that its nature and extent can only be determined by a practiced eye, by one familiar with every grade and stage of the disease.

The inhalation of cold or damp and, sometimes of warm air and dust generally excites a slight hacking cough for the time, and when the disease is complicated with Catarrh, the symptoms of that ugly disease are likewise aggravated.

From the upper cavities of the throat, the disease passes by a short and easy stage into the larynx—the cavity in which the voice is made; the fluid secreted to lubricate the parts becomes acrid, and hoarseness occasionally ensues—possibly there may be aphonia (a total loss of the voice) for a time or permanently. There may be a feeling of suffocation, oppression in breathing, and an almost constant irritation of the throat. The disease soon passes into the body of the windpipe, and the large air passages of the lungs.

Bronchitis, as the inflammation is called after it has extended thus far, differs from Pharyngitis only in being in a far more dangerous locality, and clearly belongs to the family of Consumption. The invasion and advance of the disease is so insidious as hardly to attract notice, and is frequently makes fearful inroads before the patient is aware of its presence, as he is generally confident that he cannot have Consumption, and regards his symptoms as only those of a cold, of which the warm weather will relieve him.

Chronic Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air tubes, which continues a great length of time without any sudden or remarkable changes. A cough is generally present, which is increased in wet weather, and by every slight cold. This comes on in paroxysms, generally worse in the mornings, and relieved by raising freely. The matter raised is generally yellowish, but sometimes whitish and tenacious; and in the latter stages is thick, and very much like that of Consumption.

But it is not only to *local causes* that Consumption is due. Other conditions of the system often invite the disease. It is not unusual for persons to fall victims to Consumption who have been careful in regard to exposure to inclement weather, even taken the best care of themselves in this respect.

We would call the attention of the patient to a *true* state of his case, and impress upon him the importance of arresting the disease while in its incipient stages, for a complaint curable now, in a few days or weeks may soon pass into a stage where human aid will be of no avail.

The causes of consumption embrace all those things which bring a destructive force against the Digestive and assimulative functions,—as improper and insufficient food, dissipation, sedentary habits, anxiety of mind, as well as those which act injuriously upon the breathing organs,—as impure air, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, measles, whooping cough, etc., and such as disturb the perspiratory process,—as insufficient clothing, atmospheric changes, sleeping in damp sheets, etc.

Persons, therefore, who have Catarrh, Throat Disease or Bronchial Affections, or those who may have suffered from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Impurity of the Blood or General Debility, should make immediate and proper efforts to recover health before that greatest of blessings has forever gone, and a lingering or rapid consumption closes the scene.

☞ What the New Orleans *Delta* of December 21st, 1859, says of Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, New Orleans, 82 Custom House street, established 1850, and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.:

"NONE MORE CAPABLE.—There is no physician in our rather extended acquaintance in the profession, who is more capable, and surely none has gained so enviable a reputation in the treatment of special diseases, than Dr. James, 82 Custom House street. The Doctor has made so many wonderful and speedy cures that it is not to be wondered at that his office is so often filled with unfortunates who came to him as a dernier resort, having full faith in his skill and experience. It is astonishing that so many will suffer themselves to be trifled with by physicians who have never made their special disease a study, and who prescribe the same remedy for all cases. Dr. James has spent years in perfecting himself in this peculiar line, and is as near perfection as can be."

Dr. James speciality is in the treatment of diseases of the blood and organic weakness. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Sundays in the forenoon only.

A CARD.—Dr. Irons is hereby constituted my exclusive agent in Chicago, Ill., for the sale of all such apparatus as I am accustomed to use or recommend in the practice of Electropathy, of which, as a system, I am the author and teacher.

With pleasure I recommend him to my friends and the public for information upon the subject of the purchase of reliable instruments, and for their use in the treatment of diseases.

A. PAINE, M. D.

Dr. Irons has been very successful in curing diseases.

Office in Building 44 & 46 La Salle street. Post-office Drawer, 6,356.

SWEDISH UNION CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Club on Tuesday evening, April 14th, at 7½ o'clock, at Mr. Frittman's Hall, corner of Division and North Wells streets. All loyal Swedes in the city, without regard to party (and the disloyal, too, if there are any, as they may be converted), are invited to attend the meeting. Good speakers will be present.

By order of the Executive Committee,
S. CRONSIOE, Secretary.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. m20-1m

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street and 120 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-3m

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1863.

Nearly all the bankers report a dull day. The demand for money does not seem to be immediately pressing; bankers' accommodations just now being mainly confined to short renewals, till operators can realize on past investments.

The New York exchange continues decidedly close. Only customers are supplied at quotations. The reasons for the present stringency heretofore noticed, remain, but they cannot last many days. Rates are par@¼ buying; selling, with a single exception, at ¼ premium, and firm. We notice one house, as usual, selling to customers at ⅛.

The market for gold has been very unsettled. The rates given by private dispatches from Wall street, were as follows: 153¼, 153, 150, 150½, 151¼, closing at 152. The brokers here bought at 148@150—only a few paying the upper figure.

The price of silver was 135@140.

New Treasury notes ¼ premium buying, ½@¾ selling. Old the same price as that of gold.

Indiana State Bank and Kentucky currency 103.

INVESTMENTS.—Under this head a few days since, we gave our readers some reasons for investing in Government 5.20 bonds; also the process by which they can be obtained of Mr. Collector Haven, of this city. It gives us pleasure to state that within the last two days some $40,000 have been taken. One old farmer took $7,000, another $3,000, $1,500 and so on, while capitalists took their $10,000, making in all the sum named. We repeat the directions. Send the Greenbacks in even amounts of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $10,000 to Luther Haven, esq., Collector of Chicago, by express; or go to your local banker and get a draft on some Chicago banker for the amount you wish to invest, payable in "Greenbacks;" endorse it "pay to Luther Haven, esq.;" sign your name below, and send it to Mr. Haven by mail. He will at once attend to the matter. Of course practiced business men need not read these directions.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says: We have no change to make in our quotations for this market:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York exchange	@ ¼ prem.	⅜ prem
Gold	42 @43	"
Silver (large coins)	30 @32	"
" (small coins)	25 @	"
Treasury notes, old issue	40 @43	"
" new	½@	¾

Exchange is in fair supply, but currency continues scarce.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, for March, were $461,322, of which $317,579 were from freight, and $143,743 from passengers. The same month last year the total earnings were $295,778. Increase this year over last, 56 per cent.

New York Stock and Money Market.

[By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 11, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Very dull and heavy.

Chi. & R. I.	89	Erie	76¾
Chi. & Alton	66	Erie pfd	96
C. & Tol	91¾	N. Y. C.	114½
M. S.	53½	Pac. Mail	189½
Harl pfd	83¾	Mo 6s	60½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s, '81 c's	105@105½	U. S. 1 yr cert	98
7-30 T'y N's	105@105½		

Sterling exchange firmer and quiet at 165@166 for bankers' bills.

Gold firmer—opening at 52, declining to 51¾, and closing feverish at 52½@53¾.

Government stocks quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar'y. bu.
G & C U R R	510	4054	2300	3716	....	....
R I R R	600	350	7350	....	....	441
Ill C R R	300	2110	2100	600	350	....
C B & Q R R	507	700	7300	....	220	....
N W R R	609	4180	....	3144	700	435
A & St L R R	690	384	6381	....	540	....
Total	3302	11706	25631	7460	2340	866

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
G & C U R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
R I R R	....	14850	....	400	....	149
Ill C R R	....	13400	....	207	....	33
C B & Q R R	....	43700	....	200	95	416
N W R R	....	....	680	1151	....	887
A & St L R R	....	....	6940	20	....	134
				618	7	949
Total	....	[illegible]	7620	3166	95	1898

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	....	57175	125535	....	....	....
Total	....	57175	125535	....	....	....

The intelligence from Charleston published this morning was interpreted by speculators on Wall street as being unfavorable to the national arms, and as a matter of course gold advanced to 153¾, but afterwards fell to 150, and closed with the first Board unsettled at 150@151.

This caused a firmer feeling on 'Change among holders of all kinds of produce; but buyers showed but little faith in the permanence of the advance in gold, and there was no material change in prices. It was difficult to buy at yesterday's quotations, and almost equally difficult to sell at any improvement. There is a very general belief that Charleston is doomed to fall with the present attack of Hunter and Dupont, but it is not expected that less than a week's bombardment will accomplish it.

The Wheat market shows an advance of about ½c ⅌ bushel; with sales of No. 1 Spring at $1.16½@1.17½ for Winter receipts, and $1.19@1.20 for fresh receipts; No. 2 Spring, $1.03½@1.05 for Winter receipts, and $1.04½@1.05¼ for fresh receipts. Winter grades were neglected.

The flour market still maintains its characteristic dullness, and prices are entirely nominal.

Corn was firmer, but inactive, and the sales were light at 53½c for Prime River Yellow afloat; 50c for fresh receipts Yellow in store; 49c for fresh receipts and 48½c for winter receipts Mixed in store; and 45½c for fresh receipts Rejected in store. The demand at any advance was light, and confined chiefly to short sellers and speculators.

Oats were held very firmly, but buyers did not feel inclined to follow the market any higher at present, and the sales were light, at 59c for fresh and 57c for winter receipts No. 1. Rye opened firm at 78c for fresh receipts No. 1 in store, but the market closed dull with no buyers at that price. A lot of prime Michigan Barley was sold at $1.45. Highwines were dull and nominal at 40c.

Seeds were more active. About 1,000 bu Timothy were sold at $1.50@1.65—principally at $1.50 for good qualities. Clover Seed still remains dull, with sales of retail parcels at $5.00@5.50. Flax Seed was active and easier—with sales of 200 bu prime quality at $2.75, and inferior at $1.75.

The Provision market was firm but inactive. Prime Lard is held at 10c, with buyers at 9⅞c. Mess Pork is also in better demand, but buyers and sellers are apart.

Beef Cattle were in good supply, but owing to still more unfavorable news from Albany, the shipping demand was almost entirely cut off, but the government contractors were purchasing freely, though quietly, and the market closed quiet at a decline of ¼c from the ruling prices of this day week. The sales foot up some 1,000 head at a range of $3.25@5.25—the latter figure being paid for one drove of "fancy" beeves. The bulk of the transactions ranged from $3.75@4.50.

Live Hogs were dull and the market closed quiet at a decline of fully 25c ⅌ 100 lbs on the prices of this day week. Lots were in good demand for the Philadelphia market at $4.50@4.65, while common and medium were dull at $3.65@4.25.

Freights were inactive—no engagements being reported.

Pork Packing at Pittsburgh.

During the past season, 28,360 hogs were packed at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—April 9.

Crude was firm at 7½@7¾c in bulk and 13½@14c in brls. Refined unsettled and more active at 24@25c in bond and 34@35c free. Benzine is firm, Deodorized being quoted at 22c.

Prices in New Orleans—March 31.

Cotton 75c ⅌ lb; sugars dull at 8¾ for good com. to fair, and 11½c for yellow clarified, new crop; molasses easier, at 27c for interior old crop, sour, and 40c for good old and new fermented; oats, $1.05 per bushel; hay $35.00 per ton; dry hides 17c; Extra Flour, $12.00@12.50; Tobacco, 31¼c; Beef Cattle, 20@30c ⅌ lb. net; hogs, $13.00@15.00 gross.

Cincinnati Seed Market—April 9.

There is a good demand for clover at $5.00 in lots, and $5.15@5.25, in the small way, from store. Timothy is steady at $2.00.

Philadelphia Seed Market—April 9.

There is very little demand for cloverseed, and 250 bu sold, mostly at $5.62½ ⅌ bu; nothing doing in timothy or flaxseed.

New York Hide Market—April 8.

The market for dry hides has been very dull during the past week, and prices are heavy, though nominally unchanged. As a general thing, the trade have supplied their immediate requirements, and do not wish to purchase ahead unless at a considerable concession from present rates; this holders will not submit to, and the business is limited. Domestic slaughter meet with a moderate inquiry at about former rates, though the buyer rather has the advantage. Quotation for all descriptions, in the present unsettled state of affairs, are altogether nominal, and we consequently omit them. The stock of hides on hand is about 150,000, against 175,000 same time last year.

New York Seed Market—April 8.

The market is very quiet, and Common is very heavy; sales of 220 bags at 8½@9½c, and 70 bags recleaned at 9¾@9⅞c. Timothy Seed is plenty, and is very dull and heavy, sales of 40 bags at $1.62½@2 ⅌ bush. Rough Flaxseed is in demand; sales 650 bushels at $3.75@4, and some 500 bushels Cleaned for seed at $4.50, and 10 tcs do for export, at $32.50 cash.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the Independent, 9th.]

The market presents a very moderate activity for the season of the year, owing to the fall in gold and the uncertainty felt as to its future price. Goods are full twenty per cent. lower, and yet there is no great activity of demand, buyers only supplying immediate wants. Trade, though dull, at private, is more active in the auction room, many sales having been held; but the stocks are not large, and desirable goods command full prices, according to the premium on gold, the changes in which, alone cause the fluctuation in prices. The tendency is downward. A rather large business has been doing in calicoes at the reduction submitted to last week. The spring styles are sold more readily because holders are reluctant to hold over stock another year, when it is considered certain prices will be much lower. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are dull, though jobbers have reduced their prices. Drills are in demand for Government. Cottonades have sold freely at auction at a slight reduction. Woolen goods move slowly. Fancy cassimeres are temporarily dull, except for the most desirable styles. Silk mixtures are in large supply. Delaines are much lower, and there is a desire to close out old stock.

Foreign goods are dull. The supply is improving. The fall in the rates of exchange affects prices in favor of the buyer considerably. The importations are greater. Fancy dress delaines have declined, but plain colors being mostly wanted, are very firm, and bring remunerating prices. Some importers sell only for cash, paid in gold. The buyers therefore know what the difference is by the high price of gold, which they must buy to pay the importer. Black dress silks sell readily. Saxony woven dress goods have sold at auction at a decline, but were readily taken.

Ribbons also were freely offered and sold, the lots being duplicated. White and Mais were the most desirable colors. Paris shawls and French worsteds attracted a good demand at fair prices. British goods are very quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1863.

FREIGHTS—No engagements.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet but firmer. Sales: 20,000 lbs plain smoked Hams at 7c packed; 9 cks country dry salted Hams at 5¾c packed; 45 tcs White Grease at 8c. The sale of 400 tcs Kettle Lard made and reported yesterday at 9⅞c, was not closed.

BUTTER—There is an active inquiry for prime roll butter, at 22@23c, but firkin is quiet at 16@18c. Sales: 750 lbs choice roll at 23c; 425 lbs good do at 22c; 1,30[illegible] lbs do at 21c.

TALLOW—Quiet. Sales, 3 brls good at 9½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,302 brls; shipped, none. Market dull and neglected. Sales: 100 brls fair spring extra at $5.62½; 300 brls very good do on p. t. Winter extras held at $7.00@7.50, without buyers.

WHEAT—Received, 11,706 bu; shipped, 57,175 bu. Market advanced about ½c per bushel. Sales, 2,500 bu No. 1 Spring (3c storage) at $1.20; 4,500 bu do at $1.19; 4,000 bu do (4c storage) at $1.17½; 3,000 bu do at $1.17; 3,000 bu do at $1.16¾; 400 bu do (2c storage) in F. & T.'s at $1.16; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring (3c storage) at $1.05½; 3,500 bu do at $1.05; 1,500 bu do at $1.04½; 6,000 bu do (4c storage) at $1.03; 9,000 bu do at $1.04¾; 1,000 bu do at $1.03½; 400 bu Rejected Red Winter (4c storage) at $1.18.

CORN—Received, 25,631 bu; shipped, 125,535 bu. Market firmer but not active. Sales: 10,000 bu prime River Yellow afloat at 53½c; 3,500 bu Mixed Corn in store (3c storage) at 49c; 4,000 bu do (4c storage) at 48½c; 15,000 bu do at 47c; 1,200 bu Yellow Corn in store (3c storage) at 50c; 4,800 bu Rejected Corn in store (3c storage) at 45½c.

OATS—Received, 7,460 bu. Market firm but inactive. Sales: 3,000 bu No 1 (3c storage) at 59c; 2,100 bu do (4c storage) at 57c; 61 bags choice Michigan Oats on track at 61c.

RYE—Received, 2,340 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 400 bu No 1 (3c storage) at 78c—closing dull.

BARLEY—Received, 866 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 73 bags prime Michigan at $1.45 on track.

HIGHWINES—Inactive. Holders ask 40c, without buyers.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 82@85c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull. Sales: 10 bags choice at $5.50; 10 bu good at $5.00.

FLAX SEED—200 bu prime at $2.75; 28 bags very inferior at $1.75.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market more active and better. Sales: 20 bags extra choice at $1.65; 515 bu and 57 bags prime at $1.50; 58 bags good at $1.40; 9 bags do at $1.30.

DRIED FRUIT—4,000 lbs choice Apples at 6½c.

BEANS—35 bu good White Mixed at $2.37½.

BRAN—In active demand. Sales: 10 tons at $18.50.

POTATOES—Choice are in fair demand at 80@90c; low grades, 65@75c.

EGGS—Steady and in fair demand. Sales: 17 [illegible] at 9c—shipper's mark.

POULTRY—Live turkeys in good demand at 7½@8½c; Live Chickens, $2.25@2.50 ⅌ doz—demand good.

SALT—Fine, dull at $1.80 ⅌ brl.

HIDES—Dull, owing to unfavorable news from the East. We quote: Dry Flint, 18@19c; Dry Salted, 15@16½c; Green Cured, 8½@9c; Green Country, 8c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 11, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending April 11	6,373	13,198
Week ending March 28	6,462	16,079
Week ending March 21	5,258	18,349
Week ending March 14	5,136	15,905
Week ending March 7	5,464	18,292
Week ending Feb. 28	5,090	15,501
Week ending Feb. 21	6,116	19,360

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ⅌ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	25 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	20 "

TO BUFFALO ON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	55 cts
Cars of 210 feet	78	55 "
Michigan Central, small cars	65	55 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	77	55 "

TO PITTSBURGH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	$72	50 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	68	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Gal & Ch U R R	606	Chi B & Q R R	2,746
Chi & R I R R	495	North W R R	641
Ill Central R R	729	Alton & St L R R	968

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 6,373 head. This is 2,025 head less than last week, and 3,324 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Notwithstanding this great decrease and the decline in freights, the market, under the influence of discouraging advices from New York, and a material decline in Albany, has ruled with less animation and excitement than we have seen in some time. The high prices demanded prevented the shippers from operating to any extent, as several of them have sustained losses through the "break" in the East, and, in order to effect sales, holders had to submit to a concession. The Government contractors were purchasing freely, but quietly, and they got better stock at lower prices, than at any time during the past month, as will be seen by the account of sales below. A few extra bullocks sold at [illegible], but they were exceptions—and not to be taken as a criterion of the market. The bulk of the sales ranged from $3.75@4.50, which is fully ¼c lower than last week.

SATURDAY EVENING.—The receipts were liberal, and owing to Government demand the yards were almost cleared, and the market closed steady. We give closing prices as follows:

Premium	$4.50@4.75
Extra shipping beeves	4.00@4.25
Good	3.50@3.75
Medium	3.00@3.40

DROVE NOTES.

We give a few of the principal sales during the week. A good number were sold by the head, and in the absence of weights, they would scarcely give quotations.

Bronson sold McPherson 100 head, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $4.25.

Rankin sold Hazelwood 23 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $4.50.

Yates sold Waixell 15 head, averaging 1,042 lbs, at $4.20.

Whiting sold Hardinge 19 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $4.25.

Ashelby sold Morris, Rinemen & Co. 69 head at $65.00 per head.

Adams sold Morris & Co. 73 head, averaging 1,260 lbs, at $4.25; 20 head, averaging 966 lbs, at $3.75.

Langdon sold Morris & Co. 53 head at $45.00 per head.

Keiser sold Dally 16 head, averaging 1,113 lbs, at $4.00.

Dally sold Hazlewood 12 head, averaging 1,094 lbs, at $4.25.

Morris, Rinneman & Co. sold Beers 80 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $4.50.

Conger sold Morris, Reinneman & Co. 17 head, averaging 956 lbs, at $3.60.

Kelly sold Webb 20 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $4.50.

Gregory sold Webb 15 head, averaging 1,304 lbs, at $4.70; 13 head, averaging 1,244 lbs, at $4.50.

Conger sold Frammann 18 head, averaging 1,055 lbs, at $4.20.

Conger sold McPherson 86 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $4.50.

Adams sold McPherson 164 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $4.20.

[illegible] premium, from Knox & Co., averaging 1,300 lbs, at $5.00.

Metcalf sold McPherson 18 head, averaging 1,088 lbs, at $4.00; 79 head, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $4.50.

McCabe sold Burnside & Co. 11 head fair Government stock, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $3.75.

Farlow sold Hatch 34 head prime shipping steers, averaging 1,040 lbs, at $4.[illegible]

Murphy sold Burnside 63 head, averaging 1,017 lbs, at $4.15.

Adams sold Burnside 12 head, averaging 910 lbs, at $3.25.

Salmiridge sold Barber & Co. 70 very superior shipping steers, averaging 1,287 lbs, at $5.00.

Smith sold Beers 24 head, averaging 1,061 lbs, at $4.50.

Jones sold Beers & Co., 167 head, averaging 1,154 lbs, at $4.50.

Steel sold Jouman 50 head premium stall-fed steers, averaging 1,344 lbs, at $5.25.

Ulm sold Beers & Co. 149 head, averaging 1,243 lbs, at $4.75.

Ruble & Hyman sold Beers 32 head, averaging 1,170 lbs, at $4.70.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day, amounted to 13,198. This is 1,327 less than last week, and 3,632 less than the corresponding week last year. The market has ruled dull and drooping during the week, and prices indicate a decline of 25c ⅌ 100 lbs, although selected and very choice lots still command outside figures.

We quote:

Selected lots	$4.50@4.75
Medium	3.75@4.25
Common	3.00@3.55

Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
172	247	$4.75	107	205	$4.07½
135	222	4.60	66	194	4.60
46	218	4.50	49	224	3.65
60	224	4.60	50	147	3.45
45	250	4.25			

SHEEP—The market is quiet and steady. Sales were:

76 Sheep, averaging 112 lbs, at

137 " 131 ... $6.75

519 stock sheep on p. t. ... 1.18

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 11—COTTON—Steadier with more doing at 68@69c.

FLOUR—Market less active but opens generally without change.

WHISKY—Dull at 45½@46½c including small parcels western at 47c.

WHEAT—Entirely nominal, with no transactions of any magnitude reported.

CORN—A shade firmer and quiet at 89@90c for sound, including one or two parcels of choice at 91@91½c; western at 81@88c, and 90@93c for common to fair new yellow, western and southern. Oats scarce and in request at 85@87½c.

WOOL—Dull and prices nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $13.50@13.62½ for old mess; $13.50@13.62½ for old and new prime mess. Beef dull. Sales 100 brls at $6.00@8.00 for country mess; $4.50@5.50 for city prime; $11.50@12.75 for repacked mess, and $12.00@14.00 for extra mess. Bacon sides more active at 6¾@6⅞c for western Cumberland; 6½c for western short ribbed; 8¾c for western short clear, and 9@9½c for very choice do. Lard quiet and steady at 9⅞@9¾c, including small lots of very choice at 10¼c.

From the Straits.

The following letter was received to-day by Hon. Luther Haven, collector of this port, from the collector at Mackinac:

CUSTOM HOUSE, MACKINAC, March 31, 1863.

SIR: Since the 26th inst. the weather has been steadily cold. At the present moment the thermometer shows 18° above zero. The ice is better than at the date of my last letter, with no evident prospect of an early change. Teams are going and coming upon it, hauling wood. The parts between Mackinac and Bois Blanc Straits, that were unsafe a week back, have again become firm and strong.

We all hope that this is the last effort of winter, to be succeeded soon by warm and rainy weather, but of this we shallk now more a few days hence.

J. W. McMATH.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... April 11.

Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 80 m lumber, 425 m shingles.
Schr Mary, Spratt, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 195 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Russel, Sheboygan, 101 cds wood.
Schr Guide, Robbins, St Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Culliton, Packhard's Pier, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED ... April 11.

Prop Montgomery, Gillies, Sarnia, 4,032 brls flour, 345 brls pork, 801 hides, 215 brls lard, 227 brls ham, 160 brls oil, 580 brls glue, and sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Morris, St Joseph, sundries.
Bark Hans Crocker, Moore, Peshtigo, 50 tons iron.
Bark Two Fannies, McDonnell, Peshtigo, 40 tons iron, sundries.
Bark Major Anderson, Ingraham, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo, 21,200 bu corn.
Brig Geneva, Thompson, Buffalo, 9,525 bu corn.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Robert B Campbell, Comersford, Buffalo, 7,350 bu corn.
Schr Henry Hager, Yates, Port Colborne, 11,075 bu corn.
Schr Minnesota, Ransom, Kingston, 12,850 bu corn.
Schr Monsoon, Lowry, Kingston, 8,875 bu corn.
Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, Kingston, 15,100 bu corn.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Guide, Robbins, St Joseph.
Schr Sutherland, Thompson, St Joseph.
Schr Abigail, Culliton, Wolf River.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, APRIL 9.—Prop. Edith; schrs. Bay State, Nabob, Richmond, Allen, Cairo, Newhouse, Actures, Contest, Adda.

☞ The brig Hanover left Milwaukee on Wednesday for Buffalo.

☞ The vessels which, after leaving here, put into Milwaukee a few days ago, through the stress of weather, have taken their departure for the lower lakes.

☞ The new schooner Rosabella was successfully launched at Milwaukee on Thursday. Her dimensions are, length 100 feet, breadth of beam 25 feet 3 inches, depth 7 feet 8 inches. She is equally well adapted either for the lumber or grain trade.

☞ The Cleveland harbor is now open—the Southerly winds having driven the ice out into the lake.

☞ The propellors which ran aground on the flats of St. Clair have been got off, and are now under way for the upper lakes.

☞ The tug J. D. Morton was burned to the water's edge at Point au Shane, on Wednesday night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	[illegible]	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	[illegible]	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	[illegible]	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	[illegible]	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	[illegible]	‡10:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	[illegible]	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	[illegible]	‡10:30 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	[illegible]	*10:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	[illegible]	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	[illegible]	*7:30 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Woodstock and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janes'lle, Mad's	[illegible]	[illegible]
NightExpress(ex.Sat'day)	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

DIED.

In this city, yesterday morning, April 11th, Mrs. JOSEPHINE A. [illegible]

In Rochester, N. Y., on the [illegible] day of February, 1863, [illegible] Mr. JOSEPH PRINCE, [illegible]

In Racine, Wis., on Wednesday morning, April 8, [illegible] Mrs. CATHARINE PRINCE, [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS & CHEMICALS,
146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
Also, deal largely in
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
GLASSWARE.
Burning Oils, Kerosene,
SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK,
Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 171 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.
mh13-b126-3m

HATS, CAPS, &c.
25 Lake Street.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH
now offer for
EARLY SPRING TRADE,
by the package or dozen,
3,000 CASES
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.,
comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found West of the sea board, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities.

EDWARD WESSON.
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
Carefully selected for the
WESTERN TRADE.
No. 12 Cortlandt street,
(Opposite the Western Hotel.)
NEW YORK.

CLOTH AND PIECE GOODS HOUSE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,
56 Lake Street,
Have now in store and are in daily receipt of the Largest and Only Exclusive Stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
SATINETTS,
TWEEDS,
COUNTRY JEANS,
LINENS,
MARSAILLES,
COTTONADES, CHECKS, DRILLS,
And all other Piece Goods, for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market.
Merchants visiting the city are invited to call and examine our selections and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A full, complete and extensive assortment of Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings always on hand, as also CLAY'S & SCOTT'S Fashion Plates and Reports.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
32 Lake-St., cor. Wabash ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
We have in store and are receiving the largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the West, and are confident that there can be found in NO MARKET a better assortment of all styles of desirable goods than we are prepared to show. Besides a great variety of cheaper grades, we have large lines of WARRANTED CUSTOM MADE Kip, thick and Calf Boots, Brogans, &c., as well as the best and finest styles of Ladies' Gaiters and Balmorals [illegible] for the city trade. We buy for cash and will offer to cash and prompt short time buyers, prices that CANNOT be undersold. We can accommodate the trade with extra sizes.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.
mh5-a767-3m

TO THE LADIES.
NEW PEARL HEAD DRESSES,
Fancy Back and Side Combs,
RICH FANS,
BUGLE TRIMMINGS,
CORSETS, HOSIERY, VEILS, &c.,
Newly received by
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, }
Thomas Heermans, } Chicago.
my15-r251-ly

HATS, CAPS AND
Straw Goods
AT WHOLESALE.
E. P. L. BROOM,
(SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.)
50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50
I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
suitable for the
Spring and Summer Trade of '63
Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at
LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.
Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.
E. P. L. BROOM,
Wholesale Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the
GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN,
Holding 100 lbs. Also, WELSH BUTTER TUBS, holding 25, 40, 50 and 100 lbs. [illegible] will sell where their goods are to be had. I am also Sole Agent for the Davis' Patent Churn and Butter Worker.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Wooden and Willow Ware,
95 South Water Street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—To rent a space about twenty feet square, in the rear end of some building, from fifty to seventy feet high. Address "H.C." Post Office Box 1161. ap13-c445-3t

WANTED—A Partner in the Lumber business, with a cash capital of [illegible] by a person who has got a good connection and several years experience in the business. Address, with real name, Post Office Box 1113, Chicago.

WANTED—One-half of first floor and office in some Commission House, on or near South Water street, suitable for a Produce and Commission business. Address Post Office Box 1454.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, three Residences on the North Side, [illegible] Two Lots on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, 75 feet on corner on Wabash avenue. House and Lot near corner of Morgan and Washington streets. Apply to MACLAY & KEDZIE, Room 8 Kingsbury Block.

WANTED—By a young healthy English woman, a situation as Wet Nurse, without baby. Inquire of Mrs. MARX, 210 South Clark street.

WANTED—A lady wishes to get employment in a store as Saleswoman. Has served in that capacity in a Sewing Machine room. Please address "Mrs. E. B." Post Office.

WANTED—Seed Oats. If any of the farmers in the region of Summit, Cook County, have any good oats for seed, they can have Chicago prices by delivering them at my farm at the Summit. JOHN WENTWORTH.

WANTED—A situation, either in wholesale or retail business, by a young man of experience, and who can furnish the best of references. Apply to STEWART HAMILTON'S Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, or address Post Office Box 2881, Chicago.

WANTED—A partner with a small cash capital, to engage in a manufacturing business already established. Address "B," Post Office Box 2468, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A first class Dress Maker to take charge of a shop, and can come well recommended. To any such, steady employment will be given the year round and good pay. One with a machine preferred. Apply Monday at [illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED—A gentleman, wife and son, seven years of age, desire one large unfurnished room, or a sitting-room and bedroom, unfurnished, with board, in a pleasant locality and with a pleasant family, South Side. Best of references given and required. Address "G D M," Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—On April 21st, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, to go to the country. Middle aged woman preferred. Employer has only two in his family. References required. Apply at the DRUG STORE, 201 State st.

WANTED—A purchaser for a very lucrative business, requiring a small capital. The sales are for cash, and an energetic man can realize from $10.00 to $20.00 per day, on a capital of from three to five hundred dollars. Satisfactory reasons given for selling the business to any one desirous of purchasing. Address Box [illegible], Chicago, stating name and where further particulars will be furnished.

WANTED—A Soap Maker. A competent and steady man to take charge of a Soap Factory in Canada West, to whom constant employment and fair wages will be paid. Apply to H. B. HAYDEN, Room 6, 44 Lasalle street, over Bank of Montreal.

WANTED—A good business man with from $7,000 to $10,000, as a partner to extend a Manufacturing Business now in successful operation in Davenport, Iowa. The articles made is one of the staples. [illegible] is already invested in buildings and machinery, with no incumbrances of any kind. A large and respectable Eastern house are present owners, who will furnish an equal amount of capital, but have no time to attend to the business individually. For particulars inquire of ALLING & WILLIAMS, Davenport, Iowa, or ISAAC ANDERSON, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman or Entry Clerk by a young man who understands the business. A place in some good business [illegible] preferred. Would be willing to make himself useful. Salary can be arranged satisfactory. Best of city references given. Please address for three days "A J," care Tribune office.

WANTED—Machinists, Elms & Webster, at Columbian Iron Works, want three first class Machinists. None others need apply.

WANTED—By every Farmer, Binder, the King of the Harvest Field, the only Grain Binder in the world that is fully warranted to bind grain on the reaper platform in a workmanlike manner, saving the labor of four men, paying for itself in one week. It is simple, cheap and durable, and is manufactured in Chicago. Rare chances for parties to canvass and sell said Machine, or manufacture. For full particulars address "Chicago Grain Binder Manufactory, Box 1861," office at S. J. Todd's, Machinist, rear of Times Office, or at Stewart House, 94 State street.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a Sash, Door and Blind Factory and Planing Mill at Peshtigo, Wisconsin. Apply to THOMAS H. BEEBE, President Peshtigo Company.

WANTED—Immediately. A competent and reliable young man wanted as Salesman in a dry goods store. Chicago references required. Permanent situation. Address W. R. CONDICT, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—1,000 Cavalry and Artillery Horses wanted, for which we will pay the highest price in cash. Call at our Stable. SILAS & POWELL, 25 West Madison street.

WANTED—A Furnished House. An English lady, who is fully competent to the charge of keeping a first class boarding house, is desirous of renting a Furnished House for that purpose, in a good neighborhood. Has excellent testimonials of character and ability. Address, stating terms, location, etc., P. O. Box 2875, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents for the sale of Cayuga Chief Reaper and Mower and Union, for the Counties of Cook, Dupage, Will, Kendall and Grundy. Apply to WM. FIELDING & CO., Agricultural House, 36, 38 and 40 West Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most reliable, attractive and popular historical writer of the age. First volume now ready. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Over 100,000 copies already sold. Circulars giving necessary information in regard to the work, terms to agents, &c., sent free. Call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3611.

WANTED—Agents to sell the New Editions of Books called Incidents of the War, and Exposition of the K. G. C., Knights of the Golden Circle, or a
HISTORY OF SECESSION.
Either of the above books mailed free on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Send red stamp for a circular.
E. R. LANDON, Agent, 95 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

WANTED—
100,000 AGENTS,
To sell the Great Mammoth Prize Package, the best in the world, and ten other kinds. E. R. LANDON, Agent, 95 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Send stamp for circular.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $25. Weighs 25 pounds. Freight from 25 cents to $1.00. Send for circular and samples (send stamp).
BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Second-hand Furniture, Clothes, &c., for which the highest reasonable price will be paid. Also, Second-hand Furniture, &c., of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale by PHILLIP LIPMAN, 31 West Randolph street.

WANTED—A small amount of indebtedness against Hoffman & Gelpcke, included in the second class in their assignment.
WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A large Hotel, with 126 rooms, in Chicago, (South Division), well suited for a first rate business. Rent low. Apply to C. J. HAMBLETON, Room 4 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Frame House 41 Hubbard Court, containing nine rooms, supplied with gas and water. Rent $[illegible] per month. Apply to Dr. E. A. BOGUE, 141 Lake street.

TO RENT—On Michigan avenue, near Ridgley Place, five New Cottages, with barns and large grounds attached. Each cottage containing eight rooms, besides cellar kitchen. Will be ready for occupancy the first of May. HANSBROUGH & WHITE, 51 Randolph street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Two neat Cottages, six rooms, four closets and buttery, in West Division. Possession immediately. Rent $15 per month; sale $700 cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 180 West Jackson street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House 90 Van Buren street, between Clark and State sts. Contains twelve rooms, closets and bath room. Stone cistern under the kitchen, with frost proof cellar. Rent $250. Possession, May 1st. Apply to A. L. ROSE, at the office of C. H. McCormick & Bro.

TO RENT—The three-story Frame Dwelling House 34 Washington street. Contains twenty one rooms. Rent $1,000. Possession May 1st. Apply to T. LYMAN, 5 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A two story Frame Cottage, containing nine rooms, near Union Park. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to L. PROUDFOOT, Room No. 11 Rice's Building, 77 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—The first class Frame Dwelling 225 North Lasalle street, containing nine rooms, cellar, water, gas, &c., &c. Apply to A. H. SCRANTON, 212 South Water street.

TO RENT—A very commodious second floor on Lake street, between Wabash avenue and State street. Suitable for a jobber of clothing, hats and caps, notions, &c., &c. Most ample storage. Address Post Office Box 2380.

TO RENT—One half of first floor of store 104 South Water street.
C. B. DUPEE & CO.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the Hamilton House, corner of North Clark and Water streets. Apply to P. B. MANCHESTER & SONS, 29 Lasalle street.

TO RENT—South Water Street Store. A fine large store, 29 South Water street, to rent. Apply to CHARLES A. GREGORY, at Dearborn street, Walker's Building.

TO RENT—Two stores, 43 and 45 Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph sts. These stores have been known for the past five years as the Excelsior Coffee and Spice Mills, and are suitable for a manufacturing and wholesale business. Inquire of C. H. QUINLAN, 23 South Clark street.

TO RENT—A first class four story brick store, on South Water street. Apply to D. J. ELY & CO., corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—A large Store, 25 by 120, on South Water street, from the first of May. Inquire of H. NEWHALL & CO., 66 Dearborn street.

TO LEASE—Three lots on Lake street and four lots on Harrison street, West Side, for lease upon favorable terms. Apply to S. P. GRIFFIN, No. 5 Pomeroy's Building.

TO RENT—The five story marble front store, with basement, 25 Lake street. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 51 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—On the West Side. One large unfurnished room with gas. It is suitable for two gentlemen; one block from the Madison and Randolph street cars, and about fifteen minutes walk from the Post Office. Best of references required. None but gentlemen need apply. Address, giving name, "E," Box 852, Chicago.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, can find Board on Wabash avenue, north of Jackson street, where there are no other boarders. References required. Address WABASH AVENUE, Tribune office.

BOARDING—One large room with closet, suitable for three single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board, [illegible] A limited number of day boarders can be accommodated. REFERENCES REQUIRED.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Residences on South Side for $20,000 each. Five Residences on the North Side. 25 first class Brick Stores [illegible] will pay 10 per cent. rent. 90 feet on South Branch, near Madison street bridge. Very cheap. Handsome Residence on Michigan avenue, near Eldridge street—Lot 42 feet, $15,000. 100,000 acres lands in Iowa. Apply to MACLAY & KEDZIE, Room 8 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE—A Safe, nearly new, medium size. Price $75. Also, a handsome Walnut Desk. Apply to A. T. WELLS, [illegible] up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A very fine New Brick Residence on Washington street, near Union Park. The house is a basement and two stories, has hot and cold water, furnace, and all the modern improvements. The house will be sold cheap. Make application to J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street, under Sherman House.

FOR SALE—Strawberry Plants. We are prepared to furnish plants of the Wilson's Albany Seedling, and of the Triumph de Gand Strawberries, at the usual rates, and in any quantity. H. P. STANLEY, [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—A House, Dwelling House, with all the modern improvements; Blacksmith Shop and Wagon Shop, together with nearly two acres of land, situated in the village of Alden, McHenry County, Illinois. Any mechanic, with either large or limited means, will find a good inducement. The present owner being desirous, on account of ill health, to retire from business. Terms easy. Inquire of J. C. KNICKERBOCKER, Law Office, No. 14 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—
BREEDING HOGS.
A few Hogs of both sexes, of breeds to be found for sale at the Summit, Cook County. They are descended from all the latest importations. Call at the Summit, or address the subscriber, care of John Wentworth, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Three excellent Buggy Horses, one second-hand Buggy, and one set of Light Harness. Apply to H. G. GOODWILLIE, 180 West Jackson, or Box Factory, 72 North Franklin.

FOR SALE—In the city of Elgin, Ill., a nice Cottage House, containing eleven rooms, with lot having [illegible] feet; a convenient barn, plenty of fruit, good well and two cisterns, all in good condition. Will be sold for $2,100 on easy terms, if sold within two weeks. Apply at 166 North Clark street, Chicago, or to F. L. McCLURE, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—A new and well selected stock of HARDWARE and Cutlery, amounting to about $4,000 in value, located in one of the most thriving towns in this State (the store has always done a prosperous business). A great bargain—the owner having engaged in other business. Inquire of DURAND BRO. & POWERS, or to BOTTSFORD, KIMBALL & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A light road Wagon of New York manufacture. Has been in use but one season. Inquire at L. DUTTON'S Livery Stable, in rear of Matteson House.

FOR SALE—Important to Stock Raisers. The celebrated Stallion Young [illegible] will be sold low for cash. To be seen at the Livery Stable of STEWART & BRO., southwest corner of Adams and State streets, Chicago.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Soda Apparatus complete, and two Copper Fountains, in perfect order, at 88 West Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Real Estate to close sundry Agencies.
Lot on Michigan avenue.
River Lot, between Clark and Lasalle streets.
River Lot, on South Branch of the river.
Five Houses on West Lake street.
Store on State street, near Randolph street.
Lots on West Lake, West Randolph, and West Van Buren streets.
Lots on Canal street. Apply to J. M. PARKER, No. 3 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, the fine new steam Flouring Mill situated at Fresha, on the Mississippi River, three miles above McGregor, Iowa. Two run of stone, machinery, and everything built in the best manner, and all in good order, ready to do a fine business. For particulars inquire of HALEY, ASTEN & CO., 131 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two Dwelling Houses and Lots. 25 feet front each by 95 feet deep to an alley, on the southeast corner of Wabash and Fulton streets, will be sold separately or together. Are well built, two stories—two parlors, dining room, kitchen and bedroom on lower floor, and four bedrooms with closets. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire of W. H. PERRY, or J. M. WILLIAMS, 130 South Water street.

FOR SALE—In quantities to suit purchasers, about 2,500 sheets of Brown Wrapping Paper—damaged. Apply at the Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A very desirable Residence Lot, on Michigan avenue, north of Rio Grande street, 50 feet front, and full depth, adjoining on the north of one on which Mr. Hancock is building a fine residence, high ground and in a desirable neighborhood, being convenient to school and churches. Inquire of CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 128 and 130 Lake streets. This lot has all the benefits of a south front without any of the inconveniences of being on the corner.

FOR SALE—A magnificent farm at Dunton, Ill., for sale cheap—160 acres—situated 26 miles from Chicago by rail, 1½ miles from station and village, four express trains daily. All prairie, in one block, rolling prairie, all under fence. Eight acres of timber. About 100 acres herd-grass meadow, 20 acres plow-land, 40 acres of mowing. Orchard in bearing, never-failing well, house of six rooms, large barn, milkhouse, &c., admirable for dairy. Splendid investment. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. SHERWOOD, 19 Lake street, or J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street, under Sherman House.

FOR SALE—City Lots, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of the city, are offered for sale during this month. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at 53 Dearborn street, up stairs. THOMAS STINSON.

FOR SALE—Farm for sale in Scott County, Illinois—400 acres—180 fruit trees—good house and barn—80 to 100 acres under cultivation. Location healthy, and soil capital for grain and fruit. Terms easy. Apply to NORMAN C. PERKINS, Attorney, 199 Lake street, P. O. Box 2217.

FOR SALE—Drug Stock and Fixtures. I offer for sale at a bargain, for cash, good land, house and lot in some thriving town, or well secured paper, a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., now in Wisconsin. If traded for part in cash will be expected. Stock and fixtures valued at $1,800. If sold it must be moved by the 15th of May, it belonging to an officer, now in the army, and having no time to attend to it, hence the reason of sale. Address C. MEYER, Mazomanie, Dane County, Wis.

FOR SALE—A very desirable Ground, covered with nearly every variety of fruit and shade trees grown in this latitude, located at a central point in a flourishing railroad town, about 100 miles from Chicago. Buildings of brick, in excellent order, and may be readily converted into a Hydropathic Institute or Hotel, for either of which the location is superior. For terms, apply to CHAS. W. COLEHOUR, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Ill., Room [illegible] Block.

FOR SALE—Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Real Estate. We have a large lot of old copper distilled Kentucky Whisky which we will exchange for good inside Chicago property, or will be sold low for cash. GUTHRIE BROTHERS, 61 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The buildings and lands recently occupied as a Soap FACTORY, situated on the North Branch of the Chicago River, opposite the Rolling Mills, [illegible] feet on Clybourne avenue, [illegible] Apply to Post Office Box 2848, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two three story Brick Houses and Lots known as [illegible] Wabash avenue. For terms apply to WM. [illegible] 72 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A rare chance. For sale at a bargain, a stock of Drugs and Medicines worth $12,000, located in one of the most flourishing cities of the Northwest. For [illegible] satisfactory reasons for selling, and further particulars, apply to FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 & 26 North [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—The brick house 890 Wabash avenue, corner Harmon Court. The house is furnished with the modern improvements of water, gas, closets, &c., and there is a good brick barn on the lot. Also, six vacant lots in [illegible] Addition, West Division. Apply to [illegible] No. 8 Clark street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Inside productive property. I will sell the House and Lot No. 26 Quincy street, with the lot running through to Jackson, to Quincy street, at a moderate price if applied for within ten days. If not sold by the 1st of May, the house will be offered for rent. F. L. [illegible] WOOD, office, 187 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash. One Engine; two Tubular Boilers; three run of 4½ feet Mill Stones, with the machinery for the same, complete, now in the Dearborn Mills, Canal street, Chicago. THOMAS LONERGAN, 28 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence Property. Lots in George Smith's Addition, east of State street and north of Commerce street. Lots in Duncan's Addition. Brick House and Lot at the northwest corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, lot 125x100 feet. House and Lot 22 Pine street, [illegible] street. Also, a large, well docked lot on the South Branch, near Old street. Apply to F. GEIMER, No. 5 over Sturges' Bank, 17 Wells st.

FOR SALE.—To Capitalists. Two of the best business and most eligible stone blocks in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, also one of the finest residences on the lake shore. For particulars, apply to J. A. ELLIS, Northwest corner Clark and Lake sts.

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company offer for sale one thousand feet of water front on the Canal on the South Branch, at low figures, for the purpose of enabling it to extend, still further, its already large improvements. The property is well suited for manufacturing purposes, or any kind of business requiring water front. For particulars, inquire at the Company's office, Room 1 Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn st., Chicago. A. J. KNISELY, Agent.

FOR SALE—Iowa Lands. 20,000 acres of choice lands in Northeastern Iowa and Southeastern Minnesota, for sale for cash or on time, affording investments for speculators and homes for settlers. Lists can be had of E. RHODES, [illegible] northwest corner of Lake and State streets, or of W. J. BARNEY, Dubuque, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery. All in good order, with dwelling house, and [illegible] land being the lower mills at Baraboo, Sauk County, Wisconsin. Original cost, $17,000. Water power has 12 feet head, [illegible] run of stones.
W. P. FLANDERS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Lot, eighty feet by one hundred and eighty, on Washington street, between Dearborn and State streets. Apply to [illegible] RICE, Room 28, 77 Dearborn street.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a [illegible] situated in the village of Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin, near the railroad depot, twenty-two miles from Madison, the Capital of the State. Price [illegible] Apply to EDWARD HUGGINS, Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin.

Announcements.

CLERK OF THE RECORDER'S COURT.—Jos. K. C. Forrest, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, is a candidate for re-election, subject to the action of the Union Convention.

S. B. VERNON, formerly Justice of the Peace, is a candidate for the office of Police Magistrate, from the North Division, [illegible] the nomination of the Unconditional Union [illegible] N. B.—Members of the party in favor of Local C[illegible] are invited to assist in his election.

R. J. PAULISON announces himself a candidate for Clerk of the [illegible] Court, subject to the action of the Union Convention.

ANNOUNCEMENT—For Clerk of the Recorder's Court.—FRANK LUMBARD [illegible] himself in the absence of [illegible] candidate for Clerk of the Recorder's Court at the [illegible] coming city election.

Lost.

LOST—On Saturday morning, [illegible] 11th, between West Lake [illegible] corner of Washington and Desplaines streets [illegible] Lake, or Lake to Sangamon street, a [illegible] belonging to a large fur cloak. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at [illegible]

STRAYED—From the subscriber [illegible] two Colts, one [illegible] a bright sorrel, light colored [illegible] Whoever said colts may be found will be [illegible] rewarded. Address J. V. DIMON, [illegible] County, Ill.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Union men, irrespective of party, cann honestly object to rest their feet on th and stable platform suggested in th call for the Union City Convention. touches no old party scars and tende spots. It is a joining of hands around th altar of our common destinies as a people. Now is the time when none but Unio men of approved loyalty must be put o guard. Let every loyal man join in th coming Union Convention.

From Rosecrans' command the news light and without marked importance. The recent repulse of Van Dorn at Frank where he hoped to gobble up Gen. Gra sent the rebels back lame and limp One Franklin disaster is enoug the recent defeat of Van Dorn indica that the surrenders of post commanders a of fashion and favor.

New York was visited yesterday b another of those senseless and inhuma the assaults upon people of colo growing out of the teaching of the North tools of the slave power. When wi Irishmen learn that the negro is no wher imperiously and exclusively his rival, where the laws make merchandise of me who dig and plow, and pursue the humbl laborious callings.

The war in Arkansas is to be re-organ ized, and Hindman's successor is dru ing up recruits, and getting into positio for Gen. Herron to swoop down and clea him out.

CHARLESTON.

The all absorbing topic of present ne is the attack on Charleston, and what wi amount to a temporary repulse of our iro clads for the present. This result shoul discourage no one, as it will disappoint n one who possessed any adequate know edge of the undertaking of Admiral Dupo

When the dispatches say of this gallan and noble attempt of our Monitors, that was a reconnoisance, it means precisel that, and the word is not used in the rathe suspicious shore-meaning, a mild synony for a retreat and defeat. It was necessar to know what hindered our access to th bay. Were the obstructions really impas sable?

This could only be told by a trial, an this has been made. Admiral Dupont no knows the nature of the work before him difficult, enough, to be sure, but half ma tered in being located. The iron-clad would have sailed up to the city and laid it in ashes, despite of rebel shot, but fo the channel obstructions, that the nex essay will remove. It is a difficult under taking, but it will be done, and it has bee well begun.

AND NOW WE COMMENCE.

Gen. Burnside's order will carry disma to Copperheads. There is meaning in it. There is sharp, swift punishment in it to the Northern enemies of the Government. These be they who sneakingly avoid th positive evils and dangers of their brothe rebels in the field, and repay Northern communities that shelter them, by secre aid and countenance of the bolder armed traitors. Such are they who were chuck ling yesterday over the result at Charleston, who have never had one word or feelin of sympathy with the Union, who ar plotting and caballing to diminish th force of the war; whose avowed aim is a divided North.

We now commence the new era tha will bring disaster to these home traitors. The draft is about to come, and these the must bear their share in it, stand each i his own lot, and "*go, or send a man.*" Th Government is about to exact from all it citizens, without waiting on their willing ness, the duty the citizen owes the Sta Gen. Burnside's order co in time to warn all whose sympathies are disloyal, that circum ion will be wise, and dis simulation safe, where genuine loyalty i had. The iron hand is about to close on Northern traitors. Read the start ling intelligence from Pennsylvania, pub lished elsewhere, and tell us if it was no time.

As under the new order, our Illinois Copperheads are interested to know that this State has been made a district in Gen. Burnside's Department of the Ohio. Gen. Ammen, lately in command at Camp Douglas, in this city, left for Springfield last night, there to make his head quarters and carry out the provisions of this new order of things in Illinois. General Ammen is the right man in the right place. He believes in fighting, and in stern, heavy and telling blows. He believes in punishing the Northern enemies of the Government. Our Illinois Copperheads will find no sympathy with him. He will execute the order, whether the penalty be death or banish ment beyond our army lines. Read the order of Gen. Burnside, and remember that it applies to Chicago as to Cincinnati. Now, indeed, we commence to deal with our home traitors. Loyal men everywhere will rejoice.

THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Elsewhere we give the recent order of the War Department, based on the late act of Congress, empowering the President to consolidate the old regiments. We are still better pleased to present therewith the that given in our Washington dispatch, that the President hesitates to proceed un der this order, and will probably pursue another and better plan. We hope he may. It is at his fingers' ends. We trust he will not touch nor mar the identity of now veteran military organizations that have carried their shattered ranks and tattered banners in the face and brunt of the war thus far. Let them live and ripen their renown, until that happier day when they may rest on their battered arms, their work well done, their muster rolls a straight and clear lineage of their honors. Let there be no admixtures, no mingling of the gallant associations, to the destruction of all. It is not poetic justice. It is unjust to the brave fellows, their offi cers, their home neighborhoods. The lat ter have followed with pride the special regiment that grew out of their local pride and loyalty. So let these regiments return to them, when the bugles sound the long call of peace.

But there is a reason less poetical, but more practical. We must have a new army. The people are soon to be called upon for a draft. Shall we consolidate the veteran material of our old armies, and of the new levies, raw regiments from Colonel to drummer boy? This will only serve wilfully to repeat the evils earlier in the war. We have now the better plan, ready made to our hands, of filling up the old regiments. Fill them up to the maxi mum. There are some huge gaps. Illinois must be prepared [illegible] astonishment when the roll of the grand muster come in. But we have the facts. How many men are needed to fill each old regiment? Draft them and place the raw recruits in among the veterans, there to ripen the more rapid ly into soldiers. Let us have no more new regiments, no more raw, green Colonels, whose regiments are hatched from political [illegible] Let the President try the [illegible] and have the old regiments [illegible] and consolidated, save by [illegible] the people.